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STEADFASTNESS FRONT CONFERENCE OPENS IN DAMASCUS

Delegates Listed

JN210823Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The conference of the front of steadfastness is attended on the Syrian side by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, Ba'th Party Regional Command assistant secretary general; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Fawzi al-Kayyali, member of the Central Command of the National and Progressive Front; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; and several senior Foreign Ministry officials.

The Algerian delegation includes: Abdelaziz Bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Council of the Revolution; Muhammad Salih Yahyawi, member of the Council of the Revolution; Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister counselor to the president; Dr Muhyi ad-Din ('Amamu), information counselor to the president; 'Abd al-Qadir ibn Qasim, Algerian ambassador in Damascus; Mohamed Yazid [Algerian ambassador to Lebanon]; and 'Abdelkader Bousselham.

The delegation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah includes: Jadallah 'Azzuz, liaison secretary; Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, secretary of information and culture; Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs; Hasan Sha'ban, foreign affairs assistant under secretary for political affairs; Ibrahim ('Ijal), director of the information office of the Liaison Secretariat; 'Ali (Bousharwil), director of the Arab Affairs Department; Ahmad ibn Khayyal, head of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus; Mohamed Sa'id Jibril, Libyan ambassador in Aden; and Ramdan Usta 'Umar, counselor at the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus.

The PDRY delegation includes: Muhammad Salih Muti', minister of foreign affairs; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of communications and transportation; Hasan as-Saiani, first deputy to the minister of education; and minister 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir [as received; portfolio not specified].

Besides Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian delegation includes Chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Zuhayr Muhsin, George Habash, Salah Khalaf, Ahmad Jibril, Nayif Hawatimah, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, Talal Naji and Bassam Abu Sharif.

Al-Asad Address

JN202041Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus -- is Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, at 1945 today at the conference hall in the Sheraton Hotel in Damascus, opened the third summit conference of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in the presence of Algerian President Houari Boumediene, secretary general of the General People's Congress in the Libyan Jamahiriyah Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, PDRY Presidential Council Chairman and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and PLO Executive Committee Chairman brother Yasir 'Arafat. The members of the delegations participating in the front also attended.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad opened the conference by making an important national speech. Following is the recording of his speech: [begin recording] Brother President Houari Boumediene; brother President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; brother President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the leader of the Palestinian people, despite those who have wronged the PLO and the Palestinian people:

Brothers, I welcome you in Syria--the country of Arabdom whose citizens are proud of every pan-Arab victory without growing arrogant. The citizens of this country are in pain whenever they see any pan-Arab setback or retreat. However, the citizens of this country can never weaken, despair or become afraid. Therefore, they are like their brethren in Palestine, Jordan, Libya, Algeria, Yemen, Sudan and in every Arab country.

While the citizens of this country are living the moments of Arab sadness, pain and predicament, they are looking forward to seeing a blazing torch of light capable of dissipating this darkness and of removing this injustice as well.

Undoubtedly, brothers, it is a predicament which is facing us now. It is a predicament in every sense of the word. Arab Egypt has left the Arab trench. The enemies of the Arabs could not have achieved a greater victory. Only yesterday President Anwar as-Sadat was affirming his adherence to the complete liberation of all the occupied Arab territories. Only yesterday he was repeating and asserting to all the Arabs that he could not possibly accept or consider any separate solution. Only yesterday he was asserting that he would not accept the recognition of Israel and that this matter ought to be left to the coming generation. We heard all this only recently.

What happened? How could he sign a separate peace [sulh] and turn his back on the Arabs and Egypt's Arab history? How could he abandon Jerusalem, the focus of the Arabs and Moslems? Yesterday we all heard him saying in the speech he addressed to the Egyptian people that Jerusalem was not on the agenda of the Camp David meeting.

How could he abandon the Palestinian issue at a time when he reiterated for months and years that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the problem. Suddenly he made the crux of the problem a peripheral issue and cooperated with Israel in designing and manufacturing the hammers which they thought necessary and capable of destroying and crushing this peripheral issue. Otherwise, what is the meaning of these joint Egyptian-Israeli and Egyptian-Israeli-Jordanian committees when Jordan was not a participant in these negotiations and its opinion on the formation of these committees was not obtained? He placed Jordan on these committees and placed obligations on it, such as protecting travelers on the Sinai-Elat-Jordan road intended to be constructed, and participation in certain security arrangements and other arrangements included in the Camp David documents. They made their plans in accordance with the framework of their objectives. They assigned a role for Jordan overlooking Jordan's opinion, stands and its domestic and national aspirations.

At any rate, we heard Jordan's opinion and stand yesterday through the statement issued in the name of the Jordanian Government following the cabinet meeting under brother His Majesty King Husayn.

Brothers, not long ago I planned with Anwar as-Sadat the October War against Israel to regain our Arab rights. At that time he spoke of us as the noblest fighters. Today he has abandoned the noblest of fighters alone in their trenches. In his friendship with Menahem Begin, of which he continuously sings praise, will As-Sadat's action be confined to building and strengthening economic, cultural, tourist, diplomatic and other cooperation with Israel as the documents provide, or will he go beyond all this?

Could we have imagined that the time would change and As-Sadat would participate in planning an offensive operation against Syria with Menahem Begin? I know and all of us know that such talk is painful and too hard to hear. But is it strange? Is this impossible after what has happened? Who could ever imagine that we would be enemies of As-Sadat, as he says about us? Who could have imagined that Begin would be a friend of As-Sadat, as he describes him?

Who could have imagined that As-Sadat would conclude reconciliation and establish cooperation with Israel and enmity with Syria, the PLO, Libya, Algeria, Yemen and other Arab countries? Who could have imagined that there would be times in which hundreds of Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab citizens would be detained at Cairo airport and be expelled in groups from Egypt, while at the same time and at the same airport scores of Israelis enter with all esteem and respect? All of this was impossible and has become possible.

For this reason I wonder if in the near or distant future As-Sadat will participate with Begin in conducting an offensive operation against us? I say it is not important to ponder long the past and deplore it. What is important is to look to the future and plan for it in a way that is faithful to our nation's cause, aspirations and pride, and emphasize the fact that it is not possible that capitulation will triumph over the will of peace and the defeatism of individuals over the will of struggle among the people. As we always maintain, ordeals are the touchstone of the peoples. Our Arab people are capable of conquering this ordeal we are facing at present.

Once again I welcome you all and hope that our conference will achieve the results we hope for and will be satisfactory to us and to those of our Arab brother citizens in every Arab country who are waiting for us. Thank you. [end recording]

'Arafat Address

JN2021Z1Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1935 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text of speech by Yasir 'Arafat on 20 September to the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation conference in Damascus--recorded]

[Text] History repeats itself. We are meeting in revolutionary Damascus to fight and confront this Zionist imperialist onslaught led by the United States just as our fathers and forefathers met to confront the Crusader onslaught against Palestinian territory and the Arab nation's territory. I would like to begin my address by thanking my brothers, the Syrian people, for their hospitality. I thank President al-Asad, who is leading this dangerous and painful march to eventual victory, God willing.

We are meeting now. Eytan arrogantly announced 3 days ago that three divisions of his forces are concentrated in northern Palestine. He arrogantly said that he is conducting maneuvers in the Golan--three divisions for maneuvers in the Golan. This means that no sooner had they signed the Camp David or the Stable of David [document] than Eytan announced, in the name of his American masters, military movements on the Syrian and Lebanese borders. It is a coordinated conspiracy, Mr President [said in Egyptian dialect and addressed to President as-Sadat].

The Syrian forces have been confronting an isolationist plot in Lebanon for some time now. This plot is aimed at creating a new Zionistlike homeland in Lebanon under various slogans and names which eventually lead to the same aim and course; that is, a plot together [word indistinct] to deal a blow to Syria, to the Palestinian revolution, to Lebanon's progressive Arab image, to the entire progressive Arab liberation movement, and to the entire Arab nation.

The events in southern Lebanon are indivisible from what is being done in northern Lebanon by the isolationists. The plot is coordinated. This is also indivisible from what went on in Camp David. At Camp David--I regret to say this, but I have to--Jerusalem, Palestine, the Palestinian people and their rights of the Palestinian people were sold for a handful of Sinai soil.

Not a single Arab ruler, leader or responsible official in our history ever dared to do a thing like this. But this happened today in Camp David. This is an aggression against the territory, the homeland, the Arab existence and pride, and the Arab future. A number of Zionist and U.S. imperialist forces participated in this aggression, using certain agents who speak the Arab language.

Thus, great responsibilities fall on this conference. This is because what our Syrian brothers, the brother Arab patriots in Lebanon, Moslems and Christians and we are suffering is also shared by our brothers who are participating in this conference. These brothers are suffering from problems created for them for more than one reason, most important of all involving them in multisided and multifaceted battles. All of this is aimed at serving the Zionist and U.S. imperialist schemes to subjugate the area and bring it within the U.S. orbit.

Here I must point out that we are meeting in revolutionary Syria with the leader of the Algerian revolution, brother President Boumediene; the leader of the Libyan revolution, brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; and the leader of the PDRY revolution, brother leader 'Ali Nasir.

Our meeting here has many meanings. It means that the will of challenge in our Arab nation stems from here, from this meeting, to say no to deviation, no to treason, no to surrender, no to bowing, and yes to challenge, yes to confrontation, and yes to the continuation of struggle and the spark of struggle in our Arab nation. This is what is meant by our meeting here in this hall. It is not as President as-Sadat said, that he represents 90 percent of the Arabs. No, we represent the will of our Arab nation in this meeting. We represent the will of our Arab masses in this meeting, from the ocean to the gulf, because we are the will of challenge, the will of the future, the will of the past and the present of our Arab nation. Therefore, we do not represent 90 percent, but 100 percent of our Arab nation. We represent the conscience of our Arab nation, the will of challenge, and the peoples of our Arab nation from the ocean to the gulf.

Jerusalem has been sold for a handful of Sinai soil. This conference, which represents the climax of challenge and confrontation, will certainly be the spearhead and the main spear of our Arab nation in restoring Jerusalem, which was opened by 'Umar ibn al-Khattab and liberated by Salah ad-Din. This conference and what it stands for will liberate Jerusalem from this Zionist-U.S. imperialist invasion, which is a burden on our chests. This is the will of history and history does not lie. One day [name indistinct] came and said: We have returned, Salah ad-Din, but the French [words indistinct] the French from this country. For 130 years the French thought that they would make Algeria French, but they were driven out of Algeria. The British thought that Aden would remain a base forever, but after (?195) years they were expelled from Aden. The Italians thought that Libya was an extension and inseparable part of southern Italy and Sicily, but the Italians were expelled from Libya. The new Crusaders will be driven out of Palestine in the same manner.

We are meeting here to affirm that we are capable of crushing the conspiracy with all its military, political, economic and information dimensions. As representatives of the will of steadfastness and confrontation, as well as representatives of our Arab nation, we confront all the conspiracies and all the conspirators.

Just as Petain could not commit the French people, the signature at Camp David cannot commit the Palestinian people, the Arab nation, or the nationalist Egyptians who lost 15,080 fighters in 1967 in the days of our martyr 'Abd an-Nasir. They fought bravely.

Rhodes [the armistice agreement], which took place in 1967, rather 1947 and 1948, had a reply from our people in Egypt. In the same manner, the new Rhodes at Camp David will have a reply from our great people in Egypt and our Arab nation that is capable of making victory and challenge as well as making its history, its future and civilization. Thank you.

Khaddam Press Conference

JN2107007 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The first session of the conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation ended at 2330 yesterday. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, official spokesman of the conference, made a statement summarizing the work of the opening session and answered questions of the press.

At the beginning of the meeting Khaddam said that the first session of the summit of the front of steadfastness had opened and, after the leaders approved the agenda, they had begun to discuss its various items. With a high sense of responsibility, they reviewed the situation from the time of the Algiers conference and all the developments, including the Camp David meeting. Khaddam said that viewpoints and conclusions were identical on all issues discussed. He stated that the conference will continue its meetings this morning, Thursday.

In reply to a question by a member of the press, Khaddam said that the conference will continue its meeting until it completes the work on the agenda.

In reply to another question, Khaddam said that it is natural that ideas will be proposed for discussion at the conference. Resolutions approved by the leaders will be drawn up by a committee to be formed by the conference.

In reply to a question about the nature of the discussions which took place in the first session of the conference, Khaddam said that the conference will discuss everything to confront the current state and the form such a confrontation should take. The conference will consider everything to serve the Arab nation's struggle and strengthen its capabilities to remain steadfast.

In reply to a question on whether the conference will invite other Arab countries to join the front, Khaddam said that the conference did not discuss this subject. Of course, the front of steadfastness welcomes any Arab country which believes in the objectives of the front and in its political program. Any Arab effort within this framework serves the aims we are struggling to achieve.

In reply to a question on whether Iraq has been invited to attend the conference, Khaddam said: The conference is for the front of steadfastness. Iraq is outside the front. As I have said, we welcome any Arab country which adopts the program and objectives of the front.

Khaddam was asked whether Vance's arrival in Damascus will have any effect on the course of events in the conference. He replied: Absolutely not.

In reply to a question on whether the conference will be informed about the discussions with Vance, Khaddam said: We are a front. We have the same positions and one policy. It is certain that we shall not conceal a word of what is discussed with Vance or with anyone else from our brothers in steadfastness and that they will be informed about everything that is discussed or raised.

Asked if Jordan would join the conference, Khaddam said that this is a front of steadfastness and consequently any Arab state believing in this front and its objectives is entitled to participate in the conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation against the Zionist enemy and against the policy of deviation and collapse being pursued by the Egyptian president.

In reply to the question of whether the Jordanian statement on the Camp David summit qualifies Jordan to join the front of steadfastness, Khaddam said that the statement is clear and frank in rejecting the outcome of the Camp David meeting. This clear and declared policy Jordan has asserted on several occasions.

Asked about the Saudi statement on the Camp David summit, Khaddam said that the Saudi statement has also clearly expressed the position of the Saudi Kingdom toward the outcome of the Camp David meeting.

Speaking about the statements of the Kuwaiti and Qatari governments on the outcome of Camp David, Khaddam said that the two statements are good.

In reply to another question, Khaddam said that the Egyptian president has moved from the Arab fold to the Israeli fold. Accordingly, the Egyptian president will implement what he has been involved in.

Asked if the conference will appeal to Saudi Arabia to encourage it to hold to its position on the outcome of the Camp David meeting, Khaddam said: The conference will formulate a program for the next stage. This program will deal with supporting Arab steadfastness and bringing about the collapse of the defeatist policy pursued by the Egyptian president. The conference's future work will certainly stress the need to work to achieve effective Arab solidarity against As-Sadat's revisionist policy and in order to preserve Arab rights, liberate the Arab territories and save the Palestinian cause.

In reply to a question if the import [Hajm] of the conference of the front of steadfastness will be similar to that of the Camp David meeting, Khaddam said: What has so far been achieved is encouraging. What has so far been achieved regarding the front of steadfastness is basic and great as it constitutes a new stage in halting collapse in the Arab nation. It also constitutes a turning point in the struggle and in confronting aggression. Khaddam added: Certainly, this conference will achieve results to enable us to confront future circumstances and the future stage. This is the objective of the convocation of the conference. He said: Naturally, the conference will exert its utmost efforts to meet events and the aspirations of the Arab masses.

PLO SPOKESMAN LAUDS JORDANIAN POSITION ON ACCORD

JN210853Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Sep 78 pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] Damascus--AD-DUSTUR correspondent's dispatch--'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO official spokesman and member of the Palestinian delegation to the Damascus conference, has stated that the Jordanian statement constitutes a significant and enlightened step against the settlement plot.

In an exclusive statement to the AD-DUSTUR correspondent, Abu Mayzar said that if the Jordanian statement means rejection of the U.S.-Israeli settlement, it will be an important step to confront the plot, because this plot is basically aimed at involving Jordan in the U.S.-Israeli settlement.

He added: We have warned about involving Jordan in these schemes and stressed the importance of the matter. We also asserted the Palestinian people's rejection of a substitute homeland. We stressed that the genuine interests of the fraternal Palestinian and Jordanian peoples dictate firm confrontation of the outcome of the Camp David summit.

PALESTINIAN ARMY COMMANDER HAILS HUSAYN'S STAND

JN2018000Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 20 September--Staff Brig Gen Nihad 'Ali Nusaybah, commander of the Palestinian Liberation Army in Jordan, has sent the following cable to His Majesty King Husayn:

With all pride, we have received Your Majesty's historic decision defining the stand of steadfast Jordan toward the two agreements of Camp David. This decision has reaffirmed Your Majesty's insistence on the adherence to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the restoration of Arab sovereignty over all the occupied territories, foremost of which is the city of Jerusalem.

While affirming our pride in this firm Arab stand, we reassert that we shall remain the faithful soldiers of the cause at the beck and call to offer our souls for the achievement of these objectives.

We ask the Almighty to preserve you for Palestine and Arabism and keep you a pioneer of our nation for the attainment of all its aims and aspirations for liberation and return to the homeland.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP MEETING

JN2017382Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, this morning chaired a meeting in Damascus of the Palestinian leadership and the Palestinian delegation to the summit of steadfastness and confrontation. The meeting was attended by several brother members of the PLO Executive Committee and brother Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council.

The radio correspondent has learned that the conferees dealt with the issues to be discussed by the summit of steadfastness and confrontation and the decisions to be taken to face the treasonous conspiracy which is being carried out by the head of the Egyptian regime and which ensued from the Camp David summit.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar and the accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus this morning to take part in the third summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

In Damascus brothers Abu 'Ammar and Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, met with the Arab Laborers Central Council. Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech at the meeting, in which he urged the Arab laborers to adopt decisions [words indistinct] to face the conspiracy of Camp David, which serves only U.S. interests and the Zionist expansionist plans in the Arab area.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES ICATU CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS

JN2021427Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid addressed the opening session of the ICATU Central Council conference in Damascus today. He asserted that the current phase which the Arab people are passing through is critical. He said the plot is designed against the steadfastness of the strugglers and all the Arab states rejecting capitulatory solutions.

He said that, consequently, the Arab labor movement should stand up with all its power and strike at all the imperialist and defeatist positions.

Hadid said: Those who want to liberate Palestine must participate in practice in the battle of liberation and render all possible resources and capabilities for this cause.

Hadid affirmed that Syria's stand is an expression of the historic struggle of the Arab nation, since we can never accept peace except in the way we want it and as it was defined by President Hafiz al-Asad--a just peace securing our dignity, not capitulation.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat also addressed the opening session of the conference. He lauded the conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, which is also being held in Damascus today. He said that this conference is the hope of the Arab nation, because here there are people who are saying no to the plots, no to capitulation, no to the imperialist ambitions in the Arab homeland, and no to the humiliating agreement which As-Sadat signed with the Zionist enemy.

Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that our people will win victory despite all kinds of pressure exerted on them and despite all the plots. He said that our people in Egypt itself will be lying in wait for As-Sadat's treasonous plot. The people who gave 'Abd an-Nasir are capable of challenging As-Sadat and toppling him, as is the fate of all traitors and plotters.

ICATU Chairman Nasir al-Faraj also made a speech affirming that the Arab workers are constantly and permanently on the side of the Palestinian revolution and that the Arab working class is looking to Damascus today, waiting for the results of the conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in coping with the most ferocious imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot against the Arab nation and its major issue, Palestine.

FATAH'S KHALID AL-HASAN GIVES VIEWS ON PEACE AGREEMENT

LD201758Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 Sep 78 pp 1, 18 LD

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has called from Rome and told AR-RA'y AL-'AMM the following:

The Palestinians and the Arabs have seen Carter, Begin and As-Sadat embracing each other as they exchanged congratulations on the signing of the disgraceful Camp David agreement. The least this agreement can be described as is a national tragedy. The only victor in this agreement is the U.S.-Israeli alliance and the U.S.-Israeli plotting against the peoples' interests and the future of Palestine and Egypt. In this agreement Begin has achieved everything he declared in the Israeli peace plans he announced before going to Camp David. Carter has achieved an electoral victory thanks to the achievement of the Israeli-U.S. peace in the Middle East. As for As-Sadat, he has signed a document of total surrender to the Zionist enemy and to the Israeli-U.S. plan at the expense of the Egyptian, Palestinian and Arab interests.

The agreement, which represents a separate capitulationist reconcilation between As-Sadat and Israel, represents a total divorce from Egypt, Arabism and Islam. As-Sadat has given Begin everything he has been demanding publicly and secretly. Even the question of withdrawal from the occupied territories and Jerusalem has been completely omitted.

By signing this agreement As-Sadat has placed the Palestinian political movement at the mercy of future plots and has given a free hand to U.S.-Israeli action. He has also accepted the Israeli interpretation that distinguishes between the Palestinians in the occupied territories and those aborad. He has forgotten the Rabat resolution and the PLO, thus siding with the U.S. line. He has also turned his back on the Arab leaders who believed his statements that he is against a separate peace and against forsaking the rights of the Palestinian people. He has made peace and thus forsaken the people and the cause. He has also forsaken Arab solidarity and Egypt's leading position and disposed--without authority in the matter--of the Palestinian problem, the rights of the Palestinian people, and Jerusalem.

The Arab countries that have supported As-Sadat's initiative--the countries that have kept silent, neither declaring acceptance nor rejection, and which have justified such stands with the hope that As-Sadat will return to the true Arab course--are now called upon to publicly define their stands on the agreement, the tragic agreement that As-Sadat has signed.

Good intentions and silence in the hope that As-Sadat will return to the Arab course are no longer of any avail in facing the conspiratorial agreement. The situation calls for firmness, clarity, and coming out in the open. Anything else is totally unacceptable.

Iraq, which has raised the loudest rejectionist voice, is called upon to adopt a positive, practical and national attitude by joining the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. Otherwise it will be considered to be standing with the other side.

History is watching to see King Husayn's attitude toward the agreement, the need for him to join the front of Arab action to thwart the agreement, and the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. He must choose between the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, on one hand, and the author of the agreement.

Libya is called upon earnestly to place all its military and financial resources at the disposal of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, which is due to meet in Damascus tomorrow, is called upon to draw up a practical plan to confront the plot represented in the tragic agreement, because rejection with words and through propaganda media can only mean actual participation in implementing the plan rather than thwarting it.

The Damascus summit must become a comprehensive summit--excluding As-Sadat--in order to draw up a plan with clear methods and objectives to confront and thwart the agreement and protect Lebanon from forthcoming explosions, as well as to protect Syria and the PLO from the consequences of the agreement.

The return of Palestinian action to underground operations has become a necessity dictated by the gravity of the conspiracy represented in the Camp David agreement. Anyone who stands against the Palestinian problem would be standing against the Arab nation and, therefore, must be punished. The situation calls for a dignified stand, a stand in support of the higher national interest of the nation. The hour for action has come; good intentions and excuses must be left aside. The attitude of the Arab countries must be judged in the light of their attitude toward the conspiratorial agreement.

KUWAIT: GULF STATES TO HOLD CONTACTS ON CAMP DAVID

NC201750Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1558 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 20 September--The QNA correspondent in Kuwait has learned that there will be top-level contacts among the gulf states in the next 2 days. The point of these contacts will be to study the outcome of the Camp David summit and its effects on the general Arab situation. The contacts will aim at restoring comprehensive coordination among the Arab states as well as unifying their stands on Arab rights. The contacts will also aim at restoring Arab solidarity as a first step toward the drawing up of a unified Arab strategy for regaining all the occupied Arab territory, getting Israel to withdraw and restoring the just and legitimate Palestinian rights, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The QNA correspondent has also learned that the best ways to achieve this aim will be discussed. It is believed that this process, at least for the present, does not call for the convocation of an Arab summit, but might be limited to visits and secret bilateral contacts.

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: CAMP DAVID PRODUCES 'TERRIBLE RESULTS'

LD202206Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 Sep 78 pp 1, 19 LD

[Editorial: "David Trap"]

[Excerpts] Those who have been reading this column will certainly remember that ever since the beginning of the Camp David conference we predicted the terrible results it reached. The result of the conference was a separate agreement that removes Egypt from the Arab-Israeli conflict and places it on the threshold of a peace treaty to be signed after 3 months--after which Eliahu Ben Elissar will probably become the first Israeli ambassador to Cairo.

If by any standard the agreement concerning the Sinai can be considered an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, then it must definitely be considered an absolute surrender to Israel on the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. Indeed, we believe that the Egyptian negotiator has allowed himself to fall into a trap that the United States and Israel prepared in advance. We do not know what benefits the Egyptian negotiator can claim that reasonable people in this nation--or his foreign minister for that matter--would accept.

Having gotten himself involved in a contest of intransigence against the other Arabs, the Egyptian negotiator has in fact exceeded the Israeli negotiator in such intransigence. The Egyptian negotiator has given something he does not own to someone who does not deserve it. He gave generously and in a manner indicating that he wants to finish with the Arabs and their cause at any price. He wants the Sinai (demilitarized, of course) but he has obtained nothing for the Palestinians who represent the core of the conflict and the root of the problem.

Thus it is evident that the Egyptian negotiator wanted to achieve his withdrawal from the problem without any consideration for his dignity or that of the other Arabs. His main concern was sovereignty (even if meaningless) over the Sinai. As for Palestine, let Israel dispose of it and of the destiny of its people in the way it likes.

MINISTER SAYS CAMP DAVID WILL NOT AFFECT DOLLAR'S VALUE

LD201933Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah returned to Kuwait at noon today after attending an extraordinary ministerial meeting in At-Ta'if of the general assembly of the Arab Maritime Company for the Transportation of Oil.

In a statement to the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, the minister said that the Camp David conference will not affect the value of the dollar. He added that what determines the value of the dollar is the rate of inflation in the United States and in the other industrialized states. The minister explained that the dollar might drop or rise for a very short time as a result of political events, such as Camp David, but the effects of these events would remain very limited. He said that the problem of the dollar still exists and we must find a just solution to compensate the oil-exporting countries for the losses they have sustained as a result of the drop in the value of the dollar.

QATAR

CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

NC201248Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 20 September--The Qatari cabinet has announced that the Government of Qatar believes that the results contained in the Camp David conference's two documents do not constitute a good basis for a sound paving of the way for the aspired comprehensive, just, peaceful settlement.

In a statement issued after its meeting today, the cabinet appealed to all the fraternal Arab states to fully realize the historic responsibility we are shouldering together in these extremely delicate circumstances. The statement said that the most important thing dictated by this responsibility is to have wisdom prevail through sincere work to overcome the difficulties, whatever the disputes, in order to achieve unity of our ranks, which is necessary to attain the final victory we are seeking for our immortal Arab nation.

The following is the text of the statement issued by the Qatari cabinet:

With all the interest required by concern for the higher Arab interests in the present fateful national circumstances, the cabinet of the state of Qatar has studied the results of the Camp David conference as contained in the two documents signed at the end of the conference. The cabinet finds it necessary to announce the view reached after the study as follows:

According to the Arab unanimity supported by the entire international community, a comprehensive, just and peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict must be founded on main bases, the most important of which are:

1. The implementation of Resolution 242. The first thing that application of the principles and the provisions stipulated in this resolution entails is the need for Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied by the force of arms in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

2. Recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights--a matter which requires that this people recover their homeland and have the right to determine their own fate in this homeland.

Since the results of the Camp David conference did not contain a clear Israeli acknowledgement of these bases and a frank pledge to respect them; in view of the fact that these results have disregarded the PLO, which according to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; and because of Qatar's adherence to the Arab unanimity and the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly the Algiers and Rabat conferences, the cabinet announces that the Government of Qatar believes that the results contained in the Camp David conference's two documents do not constitute a good basis for a sound paving of the way for the aspired comprehensive, just, peaceful settlement.

The cabinet appeals to all the fraternal Arab states to fully realize the historic responsibility we are shouldering together in these extremely delicate circumstances. The most important thing dictated by this responsibility is to have wisdom prevail through sincere work to overcome the difficulties, whatever the disputes, in order to achieve unity of our ranks, which is necessary to achieve the final victory we are seeking for our immortal Arab nation.

BIGGEST MONITORING STATION IN MIDDLE EAST BEING BUILT

NC211057Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 September--Qatar is now putting the final touches to the biggest section for political listening in the Middle East. The section has been built by the QATAR NEWS AGENCY (QNA) to monitor all the Arab and foreign radios broadcasting in Arabic in the world.

Stating this to the newspaper AL-AHRAM today, QNA Director 'Uthman Abu Zayd said that Qatari Information Minister 'Isa al-Kuwari will open the section next week at a ceremony that will be attended by all the information, press and foreign news agency representatives in Qatar.

'Uthman Abu Zayd said that the section is equipped with the most up-to-date electronic equipment and is the first of its kind in the Arab world. It will operate round the clock daily.

SAUDI ARABIA

AMBASSADOR IN MOROCCO SAYS KING KHALID TO VISIT U.S.

LD210740Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] [Words indistinct] will leave for the United States on Saturday on a private visit and that this will be an opportunity for the Saudi king to discuss with President Carter the Camp David agreements and their reflection on the situation in the Middle East.

The Saudi Arabian ambassador in Morocco, who made the statements, noted that King Khalid was going to the United States for medical treatment.

YEMEN--PDRY

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID, DAMASCUS CONFERENCES

LD201636Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Text] The newspaper 14 OCTOBER has said that the summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is now facing a greater challenge to confront imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and to produce positive results to counter the disgraceful outcome of the Camp David meeting, as the masses of the Arab peoples expect.

In its (?sixth) article, 14 OCTOBER says that the eyes of the Arab masses everywhere are on Damascus, where the conference begins today. There are earnest hopes that the outcome will be resolutions to meet the shameful results of the Camp David meeting between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity--achieved under the auspices of American imperialism--as they affect the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples whose territories are occupied.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV STOPS OVER EN ROUTE HOME FROM ETHIOPIA

LD201907Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stopped over at Aden International Airport today on his way home from a visit to socialist Ethiopia, where he headed his country's delegation at the fourth anniversary celebrations of the Ethiopian revolution.

PLO DELEGATION IN ADEN TO DISCUSS CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

LD201848Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Taysir (Qub'ah), member of the PLO [name and organization as heard] Political Bureau has affirmed the organization's total solidarity with the PDRY and its stand against attempts to harm Democratic Yemen. He said this on his arrival in Aden today on a visit to Democratic Yemen. He said that during his visit he will hold discussions on Palestinian and Arab issues, specifically on the results of the Camp David summit meeting.

Comrade Taysir (Qub'ah) led the PLO delegation to the conference of Afro-Arab solidarity against imperialism, Zionism and reaction held recently in Addis Ababa.

PFLP MEMBER TAYSIR QUB'AH ARRIVES IN ADEN

JN201801Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Aden, 20 September--Taysir Qub'ah, member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [name and organization as received] Political Bureau, arrived in Aden today on a brief visit. During his visit, Qub'ah will hold talks with a number of officials on current developments in the Arab situation and on the outcome of the capitulationist Camp David summit.

BRIEFS

PDRY-CUBAN FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement between the Cuban-Arab Friendship Society and the Yemeni-Cuban Friendship Society was signed in Aden today. The agreement stipulates cooperation between the PDRY and Cuba in the economic, social and cultural fields. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD/EA]

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES EGYPTIAN COMMUNITY IN WASHINGTON

NC2015302Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat to the Egyptian community in Washington, date not given--recorded]

[Text] This is a good opportunity for me to meet with you on the occasion of my visit to the United States. The past period has been one of exhaustion and tiredness, until these last 2 days I have been here. I am happy to meet with you because in you I see Egypt. Whenever I see anyone of you I see Egypt here in the United States.

The mission for which I came here, to the United States, is to conclude a peace agreement or lay down the foundations for the commencement of a peace process based on justice. This has really taken a great deal of effort and work.

It is important for me that you realize the nature of the present phase. The nature of the present phase is that, as you know, when Israel was intransigent and its conduct was devoid of anything positive, we announced that we would not meet or sit down and negotiate with it unless there was a new Israeli position. When President Carter extended his invitation to Camp David and we met there, new elements in the Israeli positions emerged. I do not conceal from you the fact, however, that on Friday, 2 or rather 3 days ago, the situation was almost at a dead end. I even picked up my papers and cases and said that I was going to Washington. Carter, however, proved here to be a truly excellent man. He came to me and exerted efforts. So I said: Let us give it a chance. And, indeed, 24 hours later the situation changed. (?Here) I would like to explain to you the nature of this phase. We here have not arrived at a peace agreement but we achieved what we actually called a framework [English word used by As-Sadat here], something we can sit down and negotiate on, not as we did in the past when each one would go to the negotiations and try to dictate his will and with the result that we all would address ourselves to the television and the public and the whole thing would explode and come to an end. No, [the idea] was to produce a new position at which the parties would agree on a structure through which we could arrive at a peaceful settlement. This actually is what we have achieved, a structure. You have heard that, according to the provisions of the agreement, within 3 months or 2 months or even less than that--and I estimate that it will be less than that, God willing--we will arrive at the peace treaties in accordance with which we will begin to establish peace.

The two agreements we signed the day before yesterday at the White House: The first agreement was a plan for a comprehensive peace [settlement] of the conflict, not a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel. No, it was a plan for comprehensive peace. We laid down the controls for such a peace, and we made a point of including the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the entire problem and toward which, I have said, Egypt has a historic responsibility it cannot ignore, namely that the Palestinian problem must be resolved, if not before the Egyptian problem then alongside it. This is because the poor Palestinians are the ones who have no owner [sahis] [for their cause]. The Syrian problem belongs to Hafiz al-Asad and Syria. Our problem, Sinai, is ours; we are its owners. But as for the Palestinian problem, nobody can tell me that the owners are Yasir 'Arafat, George Habash, the people in the West Bank, or in Kuwait, or in Lebanon or in Syria.

We have all seen what has happened as a result of this conflict, regrettably. This is why Egypt, out of its historic responsibility and its responsibility of leadership, decided that the Palestinian situation must be resolved before the Egyptian-Israeli problem. This is why the first document came into being, the document I have talked to you about, namely the document dealing with a comprehensive settlement. It contained the details for resolving the Palestinian problem. It did not ignore the other fronts. We called on Syria, Lebanon and Jordan to join in. We laid down the bases for settling all these issues. Then we concluded another agreement between Egypt and Israel regarding the problem existing between us.

We all know that the whole problem began with the Palestinian question. This is why we said it is the core of the problem we are tackling.

What have we done with regard to the Palestinian issue? As you all know, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are currently under Israeli occupation and Israeli military government. Furthermore, the Israelis said: No, we have a claim to sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It was no longer a matter of land. The West Bank was with Jordan. It came under Israeli control in the 1967 war. The Gaza Strip was with Egypt, and it came under Israeli control in the 1967 war, too. The Israelis say no. We have a claim to sovereignty. What does the agreement we signed offer the Palestinians? Let us calculate the profits and losses.

First, the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip today are under Israeli military government. Second, Israel says: No. The West Bank is called Judaea and Samaria in the Bible. Moreover, Israel says that no Palestinian state can be established, but an entity linked to Jordan can be established. What did we do in the agreement we signed the day before yesterday? The agreement says that the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are invited to hold elections to establish full autonomy [term used in English]. This provision was contained in the agreement, and you must have read it in the newspapers today. If you remember, when Begin came to Ismailia last December he brought with him what is called a plan for self-rule [English term used]. In this agreement, instead of self-rule, we gave the Palestinians full autonomy. When? Within the 5-year period which Begin called a transitional period [English term used]. We said: Yes. We have no objection. We accept the 5 years as a transitional period, and instead of self-rule, full autonomy will be given.

There is another thing with regard to the Palestinians, when I sign [a peace treaty] with the Israelis in another month or two. The Israeli military government will completely end, and a full autonomous rule through representatives of the Palestinians will be established. The Palestinians will then be able to administer their own affairs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Not only will they take over administration, but they will be able to have their own police force. He said: Well, they can form their own police force under Palestinian administration. Then Egypt will assume its responsibility in the Gaza Strip, and King Husayn will assure his responsibility in the West Bank. This was the first thing--the question of full autonomy. The second thing is the termination of the military government when I sign with Israel. The Israeli military government, which amounts to suffering for our kinsmen in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, will end. The third thing is that Israel will withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to specific points to be agreed upon between us, Israel and Jordan. This is because of the issue of security [English term used]. You all know that Israel has argued and has always argued that it needs security.

Indeed, as far as Egypt or the Golan is concerned, Israel's only security problem is to agree on demilitarized zones or limited armament zones, or other methods. However, with regard to the West Bank, the situation is different, because, you all know, one can see the Mediterranean Sea from a town called Qalqilyah in the West Bank. This means that Israel's depth at that point is just about 7 to 8 miles. It happened that in 1967 Tel Aviv and Netanya were shelled from this place. Therefore, I told them: Yes, you have a security problem. I have no objection to studying the matter.

Nevertheless, we agreed on full autonomy and Israel's withdrawal to specific security points to be determined through agreement, and myself and King Husayn must agree to them. This is all clear in the agreement. The Palestinians will elect their representatives and will administer their own affairs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the next 5 years.

As I have told you, the termination of the Israeli military government will end the sufferings of our people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There will be an Israeli withdrawal to specific points which they would not leave except for security [word used in English] but will not harass the people. This is two. Three, full autonomy [English term used] for them within the next 5 years, during which they will determine their own affairs. The full autonomy administration will include departments like ministries, such as health, education, and so forth. All this will be Palestinian. The whole story is that I will be sitting in the Gaza Strip with the Palestinians and King Husayn will be sitting in the West Bank with the Palestinians, but they will administer their own affairs. If anything happens with the Israelis, I or the king will intervene.

I brought all this to the Palestinian people in the agreement. I would like to draw your attention to something. When I went to perform 'Id al-Adha prayers in the Al-Aqsa Mosque last November--during the initiative and visit to Jerusalem--by God I will not keep it as a secret from you, our kinsmen, my daughters and sons of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem came to me in the Dome of the Rock Mosque and said: When will our suffering end? For 10 years no one came to us except you. For 10 years our sons, husbands and brothers have been languishing in Israeli prisons. They are in the thousands, in the thousands.

When in this agreement I bring them the end of the Israeli military government, Israel's withdrawal to specific points, my presence and King Husayn's presence with them, and full autonomous rule. [sentence left incomplete] Naturally, the first thing I will do is that I will tell the Israelis that they must release our sons who are detained in Israeli prisons. If they don't want them in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, by God I will take them to Sinai. There is no problem. I will take them to Sinai and will let them live with me. There is no problem.

What took place in the agreement with regard to Egypt? What took place in the agreement with regard to Egypt was total Israeli withdrawal from Sinai; the return of complete Egyptian sovereignty up to the international borders between Egypt and Palestine. This is all provided for in the agreement. One subject remains, which is the settlements [term used in English]. There was a subject called the airfields. Carter solved the issue of the airfields. They wanted military facilities in two airfields. I told them: Never. We will fight you from here to doomsday. With all generosity Carter came and told them: How much will these two airfields cost? They said: They will cost so many million dollars.

He said: Well, I will build them for you on your territory. Thus the problem of airfields ended. Carter will build two airfields for Israel on Israeli territory to replace the airfield near Ra's an-Naqab and the airfield near Rafah. He will build them two others on Israeli territory at the expense of the U.S. Government. Thus the problem of the airfields ended.

The problem of the settlements remained. I was in Congress today, and as you have heard I told the House and the Senate frankly that if the Knesset does not agree to the removal of the settlements from my land, together with the Jewish residents living in them, there will be no agreement and everything will collapse. I did not say this just to the House and the Senate; I also said this to Carter and Begin before. Therefore, Carter yesterday declared that this is a prerequisite [word used in English]. If within 15 days the Knesset does not agree to the removal of these settlements and the settlers in them from Egyptian territory, every agreement reached--that is the first and second agreements we signed the day before yesterday--will become null. This is a clear fact. It is 100 percent clear that the Knesset will agree without argument. This is because the whole issue of peace cannot hinge on a few settlements and some 2,000 settlers. This is what happened with regard to Egypt. I said there is no need for me to send my sons to die in Sinai. If the battle could produce results, I would have kept it going for 10 or 20 years. But this is a fruitless battle, because I will not be able to impose my will on Israel--there was an example in October: When I came to impose my will on them through total defeat, the Pentagon intervened and said: Stop in your place--and Israel will not be able to impose its will on me. This is because in the 1967 crushing defeat, they were unable to impose anything political on us. What will happen is that every 5 years I will have to send my sons and wage a battle, and then revert to the same situation. Today, Israel tells me: Your territory up to the international borders will be under your sovereignty; your territory up to the international borders will be your property; we will withdraw in two phases--the first phase up to Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad, and the second phase up to the international borders.

Perhaps you do not know this. Egypt, despite its sufferings, has 750,000 soldiers under arms. The only two powers in the world that have more than half a million soldiers under arms are the two superpowers, the United States and Russia. So, on the basis of the number of soldiers I am a superpower, but when it comes to the economy and to deprivation, this is not the case at all. I am poor; there is nothing. I am also tired, but still have to keep 750,000 men under arms. For your information, when I return you will hear that in the 6 October (?parade), I will display the 2d and 3d armies to the world so that the world will know my strength, despite the October battle and despite the fact that I have not replaced one tank or weapon of what I lost. However, the whole world will see what Egypt's power is. This is despite the lack of compensation. Israel was compensated by the United States and Syria by Russia. I was not compensated, but they will see my military strength. For your information, I will send regiments to Sinai for building and reconstruction.

This is as far as the entire general situation is concerned. As far as your people in Egypt are concerned, we have difficulties and problems, but we are in the process of surmounting them. I have given top priority to food. God willing, I hope in 1980 all the programs will be fully implemented. This will apply to the production of all the food we need, to the point of self-sufficiency, except for wheat. We will buy wheat. Really, Carter and the Americans are sparing no effort to give us all that we need. Really.

All the other programs are in progress. As I have told you, I named the two priorities as first food and then housing. By the end of this year we will be self-sufficient in fertilizers. Why? We discovered gas in Abu Qir a long time ago, as you know. We built the Abu Qir fertilizer plant there. Its production will commence in December this year. We will be self-sufficient. Whereas in the past I was importing 30 or 40 million pounds [worth of fertilizers], by mid-1979 I will be an exporter of fertilizers. The same applies to cement, which is necessary for building and reconstruction. I will be self-sufficient in cement in 1980. In 1981 I will be exporting it. All the projects are in progress. As far as the (?horrible) services--for example the telephones--are concerned, the fun that our press is making of them will all come to an end, because the microwave is in operation. The Germans are working on it, and we have also brought in Americans to work on it. We will solve the problem all the way. This will not be confined to just Cairo, but it will cover the whole country. This is because the new land that I discovered in Al-Wadi al-Jadid ["the new valley"], some millions of feddans, must start as a new valley not like the old valley in which we live. This will give me a new society, new cities, land, production--land better than that of the old valley. I have seen it myself. I took Faruq al-Baz and all the Egyptian experts with me, and we inspected it fully. You see, I do not just like to hear reports, I like to see for myself. We have the resources, thank God.

When we confined ourselves into the narrow valley of the Nile we turned a blind eye to 96 percent of the rest of Egypt, which contains land which is 20 times better than the Nile Valley. We have provided all these things and the Ministry of Construction is now forging ahead with them.

On the other hand--as you have heard concerning domestic construction--mistakes were committed in the exercise of democracy. This is so because I looked around and saw Fu'ad Saraj ad-Din emerging suddenly and using the same old method. He looked for ways to discredit the government, cast doubt on the impartiality of people, and so on. The communists joined him from the other side and carried out the same process. I told them: No. Let us stop at this point and repeat the experiment because we want a sound and honorable democracy, not a democracy in which everyone is slandering and casting doubt on each other in order to accede to power.

I founded the National Democratic Party. God be praised, the party is proceeding well. Only one thing embarrasses me: All the people are saying: Yes, we will join the National Democratic Party. Well, I told them: But we want to set up a multiparty system, because this is indeed true democracy. However, God be praised, we are heading in the right direction. After I leave you here in a little while, God willing, I will carry out a complete change in the state, beginning with the cabinet and extending to the governors and to all branches of activity. There is a purpose behind this; namely, we have finally emerged from the battle of liberation. I am no longer required to send my sons to die in Sinai once every 5 years. No, this is over. This battle has ended. Therefore, we will now all turn our attention to the battle of construction. I will even send the units which I will demobilize from the armed forces with their equipment to complete the reclamation of land and the other things in the shortest possible time.

We are on the verge of a total, comprehensive process of change. God willing, after I leave here and following the emergence of the party, I will once and for all eliminate the routine, complete the administrative revolution and end all the troubles we experienced in the past.

I will do this so that we will begin a sound and complete democratic process in the course of which every human being will feel dignified and free. From this moment, no human being will ever again interfere with another human being in Egypt, except through the sovereignty of the law. You are all aware of this fact. Undoubtedly, your relatives write to you about this from Egypt, or you see the picture.

Apart from these things, I consider that this meeting which has taken place has in fact been a summit; we have concluded the battle of liberation. Carter faced up to his responsibility and even beyond that. I was with him at noon today to tell him goodbye. In fact, I can never say anything about this man other than that he is a dear, beloved friend of Egypt who meets all its requirements through the authority of the number one superpower. He is now unreservedly placing all the wealth of the number one superpower at Egypt's disposal. This is a man of principles and morals, not a man of auctioneering or political maneuvers, never.

I thank God that this has happened with Carter here. When I was on my way to you, I called on Giscard d'Estaing. He spent some 3 or 4 hours in discussion, just as was done with Carter and more. We have perfectly lived up to our Egyptian status. Egypt, throughout its life, has had a leading, civilized and historical role in our area and before the whole world. Things have reached the extent of being embarrassing. Perhaps you noticed at yesterday's joint session of Congress how people applauded for 5 minutes until I was embarrassed. Really, I felt totally embarrassed. But this is Egypt's status, not my status. Never, this is Egypt's status.

Now you can be back to your work and to your achievements.

I invoke God to enable me to see you there in your country among your relatives and in a cherished and dignified land. In this land, a human being is his own master and human dignity cannot now be harmed in Egypt; never. Each one of us should own land in Egypt so that we will be happy and build for the future generations, God willing, whatever we can build. We will give the state its due and we will be able to rebuild Egypt. In the past brief period after I had announced the economic open-door policy, I can tell you that the results of this policy have exceeded the bounds of imagination. They cannot be calculated through the calculations of economists, never. This is impossible. You would see this if you could see what now exists in Egypt. It is indeed something mythical. However, we want to implement our plans for the entire broad base, for whose sake we had carried out our revolution. We will never go back. There will never be a comeback for the pre-23 July idols. I am sorry, but no. I faced the whole world. I held a popular referendum and confronted them all. However, there will be the spirit of the one family and the interaction of all the sons with their family. All the sons of the family will prove themselves and will make achievements for their upcoming generations.

This is what I wanted to tell you. If you have any questions, I am ready to answer them. [applause]

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS ON AS-SADAT'S ACTIVITIES

NC201026Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will leave Washington today for Morocco on a 2-day visit, during which he will meet with the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II. The president met with U.S. President Carter last night.

His excellency met with the members of the Egyptian community in the United States this morning. His excellency has also received the chairman of the AFL-CIO, George Meany, who represents the most powerful U.S. workers organization.

As-Sadat Departs U.S.

NC2014407 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1424 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 20 September--President Anwar as-Sadat and the delegation accompanying him left Andrews Airforce Base at 1600 Cairo time on their way to Rabat. The Rabat visit comes after the conclusion of the Camp David conference and prior to President as-Sadat's return to Cairo.

This is President Anwar as-Sadat's second visit to Morocco this year. The first was last February. These meetings between President as-Sadat and the Moroccan king reflect the bonds between the two Arab leaders and indicate the intent of each of them to continue their direct contacts and consultations for the sake of Arab interests. Political circles in Rabat believe that President as-Sadat, during his visit to Morocco, will meet with the Saudi second deputy prime minister and the head of the Saudi National Guard, Amir 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who arrived in Rabat yesterday on a private visit.

It is worth noting that Morocco and King Hassan II are exerting intensive efforts to close Arab ranks and achieve Arab solidarity, which will serve the Arab cause and consolidate the cause of peace.

AL-JAMASI CABLES SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

NC2013462 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, the deputy prime minister and minister of war and war production, has sent a cable of support and congratulations to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. The text of the cable follows:

Mr President of the Republic and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces:

On behalf of the members of the armed forces and war production, it gives me pleasure to extend to Your Excellency sincere congratulations on the successful results and great achievement realized at the Camp David conference in drawing up the general framework for comprehensive and just peace in the area. This has opened the horizons for the start of a new era of peace in the Middle East.

We fully appreciate the fact that the responsibility for achieving peace after a bitter conflict lasting 30 years is no less serious than the responsibility for war. We also appreciate the fact that the road to peace is still long and difficult.

Therefore, the armed forces, which have been the subject of your trust and the trust of the people in all the situations that require sacrifice, pledge you to continue their march under your wise leadership with total faith, determination and persistence to serve as a shield to protect peace, and to remain always a shield that protects the homland under all circumstances.

May God protect you, grant you success, and guide your steps. God is the granter of success.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER KAMIL RETURNS TO CAIRO

NC2016007 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1557 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 September--Former Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil returned to Cairo from Washington this afternoon.

AL-AHRAM ON PRINCIPLES TO SOLVE PALESTINIAN ISSUE

NC2010077 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Today's Cairo papers give prominence to the report on a comprehensive change to the state structure--the change which President as-Sadat said will take place after he returns to Cairo from Morocco.

The papers report the tour which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected to begin today by visiting Jordan and then Saudi Arabia and Syria. The papers also report the announcement by the U.S. Defense Department spokesman that Defense Secretary Harold Brown will be visiting Egypt and Israel at the beginning of next year in response to invitations by the defense ministers of both countries.

The Cairo papers also report the complete support which the citizens have declared for the peace agreement and the mammoth popular processions that will pour into Cairo from all the governorates so as to receive the president when he returns from the peace trip.

AL-AHRAM comments on the principles of solving the Palestinian issue--the issue which has constituted the real basis for the Camp David agreement. The paper says that if we were to study these principles, we would find that they are not based only on UN Security Council Resolution 242, which was issued in November 1967--the resolution which fell short of recognizing the political aspect of the Palestinian issue. We are today calling on the Palestinian people to come forward with a spirit of responsibility so as to define and wrest these political and human rights. In this they will be supported by the entire Arab family--in fact, by the international family. They will also be strengthened by the participation of Egypt and Jordan--the two countries which will be participating with motives of legal and ethical commitment in all the steps of the negotiations.

The paper affirms that this commitment was clear in the document pertaining to future negotiations regarding Sinai within the framework of a comprehensive solution. Egypt has been keen that the document should contain a guarantee for the continuity of its organic link with the Palestinian people and with Jordan--the country that has the strongest links with the Palestinians. The document has stipulated that a fast road linking Sinai and Jordan be established and that freedom of peaceful passage be guaranteed for both Egypt and Jordan. Such a road will make the resumption of land contacts among all parts of the Arab homeland possible.

AL-AHRAM concludes its commentary by mentioning the reality that the commitment is clear and does not need any other proof. The greater post-Camp David event will be the start of the negotiations, which will be attended by the Palestinian people, who must now begin the operation of self-determination, since it is their operation, for which they are responsible.

TEXT COMPARISON OF AS-SADAT ADDRESS TO U.S. MEDIA

NC200926 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service at 0500 GMT on 20 September carries a report on President as-Sadat's address to U.S. media representatives. The report has been compared with the Cairo MENA text, published in the Egypt section of the 20 September issue of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT. The following differences occur:

Page D2, Cairo Domestic omits the last five paragraphs, substituting the following: President as-Sadat said that Egypt is the key to war and peace, which is a historic responsibility. Nevertheless, the greater part of the Arab world supports us.

Page D3, Cairo Domestic omits the first paragraph, from the end of the third sentence, substituting the following: President as-Sadat reviewed the contents of the two documents pertaining to a comprehensive solution and solving the problem between Egypt and Israel. He said that the first document has explained:

Page D3: Cairo Domestic ends after the fourth paragraph.

POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE STATEMENTS ON CAMP DAVID

Opposition Party

NC201944Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The opposition Socialist Liberal Party has affirmed that the document on the framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which was signed at Camp David, achieves complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and restores complete Egyptian sovereignty over its sacred soil.

In a statement it issued today, the party says it was possible to achieve this result, which has been awaited since 1967 and for which Egypt has sacrificed many martyrs and much money, through this agreement, without the shedding of a single drop of blood and in a manner which wars and fighting could not achieve. The party statement calls on all Egyptians to stand behind President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat in order to carry out this agreement, provided the condition of the removal of the Israeli settlements from Sinai is fulfilled. The statement also calls on King Husayn of Jordan to join the negotiations on Arab Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza, within the framework of the document on peace in the Middle East, to back Egypt's exhausting efforts for the rights of the Palestinian people and the intensive efforts exerted for this purpose.

Arab Socialist Party

NC210659Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Arab Socialist Party of Egypt held a meeting yesterday to study the articles of the two peace agreements concluded by the Camp David summit conference. After the meeting a statement was released by the party. The statement said that the two agreements represent the basic guidelines on the difficult road to peace. The Arab Socialist Party of Egypt called on the Arab nation to abandon negative stands and to proceed with all its resources toward the achievement of an integrated Arab solidarity in order to regain its weight and harmony. It called on the Egyptian people to maintain unity of ranks and cohesion in confronting the challenges. In conclusion, the party wished President as-Sadat success in completing the steps that will fulfill the hopes of Egypt and the Arab nation and regain the Arab right.

DISPUTE WITHIN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY REPORTED

LD181848Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16, 17 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Cairo--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--The first undeclared dispute has broken out in the ranks of the National Democratic Party since it was established by President Anwar as-Sadat last July.

Our correspondent has learned that the dispute began between the party leadership (the four assistant party secretaries) on the one hand and Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the party general secretary whom As-Sadat chose for the post, on the other. The opposing wing is led by lawyer Mahir Muhammad 'Ali, who, together with his colleagues, believes that Fikri Makram 'Ubayd is not fit for his present post for several reasons, including:

1. Fikri Makram 'Ubayd is a Protestant Christian; in other words, he, according to those who oppose him, represents the "minority of minorities." Had he been an Orthodox he would have represented the more powerful Coptic community in Egypt.

2. He has no leadership qualities; he has no support within the party and cannot lead important meetings. He even makes linguistic mistakes in his speeches, according to those who oppose him, unlike his brother Makram 'Ubayd, secretary of the Al-Wafd Party in its golden era, who was a captivating speaker, even to those who opposed him.

Mahir Muhammad 'Ali and his colleagues are trying to whip up support for changing the party general secretary through doing two things: first, trying to convince Husni Mubarak, deputy chairman of the party, of this idea. The matter has been raised at several noisy meetings between a number of party officials and Husni Mubarak. Second, through launching a campaign against Fikri Makram 'Ubayd among members of the party leadership and key members, with the aim of insuring that the idea of electing a party general secretary will be accepted.

Mahir Muhammad 'Ali is a prominent lawyer and member of the Council of the Bar Association. He was one of the leaders of the old Nationalist Youth Party and enjoys the support of all the three assistant secretaries as well as a large number of the party constituent assembly members. The question of the "new trends" that have emerged within the National Democratic Party is expected to be one of the first things President as-Sadat will discuss following his return from the Camp David conference.

VANCE ARRIVES IN AMMAN, COMMENTS TO NEWSMEN

JN201658Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, envoy of President Carter, arrived in Amman this afternoon on a brief visit to Jordan during which he will brief His Majesty King Husayn on the results of the Camp David conference.

Mr Vance told newsmen at Amman airport that he will present to the king a complete summary of the results of the Camp David summit and will discuss with his majesty the desire of the David summit and will discuss with his majesty the desire of the United States to make progress and arrive at a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. He added that he places great hopes on the important talks he will hold with His Majesty King Husayn because Jordan plays an important role in achieving peace in the Middle East. Mr Vance also expressed hope for promoting the strong ties of friendship that exist between Jordan and the United States.

The U.S. secretary of state was received at Amman airport by Mudar Badran, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the commander in chief of the armed forces; the court minister; the minister of state for foreign affairs; and a number of officials. The U.S. ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff were also among those who received him.

Meets With King Husayn

JN201935Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held a 3-hour meeting at Al-Hashimiyah Palace this evening. During this meeting, His Majesty King Husayn presented the basic principles of the Jordanian stand on the issue of a peaceful and just settlement as contained in the official statement issued by the Jordanian Government yesterday.

Mr Vance presented the U.S. Government's interpretations of the documents concept of the proposed peaceful settlement. Discussions were also held on various topics put forward by the two sides.

On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Hasan, crown prince; Mudar Badran, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; Staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, minister of state for cabinet affairs and minister of education; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information; and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs.

On the U.S. side, the meeting was attended by Alfred Atherton, roving U.S. ambassador; the U.S. ambassador in Amman; and Hodding Carter, official spokesman for the U.S. State Department and assistant deputy secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs [title as heard].

Earlier this afternoon His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur had received Mr Vance and his wife at Al-Hashimiyah.

Amman Radio Comment

JN201830Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state has started a tour during which he will visit Amman as well as the Saudi and Syrian capitals to explain the details of the documents of the Camp David conference and acquaint officials in the three Arab capitals with the U.S. interpretation of these documents. Vance's visit to Amman comes 1 day after the Jordanian Government announced its stand on the Camp David documents and Jordan's assertion that it is neither legally nor morally committed to all that has been reached due to the fact that Jordan did not participate or approve these documents.

The Jordanian Government's statement comes to reaffirm Jordan's firm and principled stands on the Palestinian cause and the solution of the Arab-Zionist dispute, which should be based on Israel's total withdrawal from all the Arab fronts and occupied territories as well as the recognition of the firm legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to sovereignty and self-determination on their soil without any trusteeship or participation of the Israeli occupation authorities.

Since the Camp David documents overlooked the destiny of occupied Arab Jerusalem and the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip--which were interpreted by Menahem Begin in his statement to the newspaper MA'ARIV this afternoon as aimed at giving self-rule to the Arabs of the land of Israel under absolute Israeli sovereignty--Jordan's stand, which the government made public yesterday, cannot be looked upon except as a principled pan-Arab stand that rejects any outbidding or bargaining over a particle of earth or one single right of the Palestinian people, who should be the first owners of the right to determine the future of the Palestinian territories and rights.

There is no doubt that Vance realizes that the document on the framework of a comprehensive peace cannot constitute a sound basis for a real solution in the region, although it constitutes the umbrella covering the agreement of the bilateral solution between Egypt and Israel. Hence, together with the serious changes that have taken place in the Middle East crisis through the two agreements of Camp David, the region is heading toward developments which might necessitate that the Arabs and the international community shoulder their responsibility toward them by intensifying the joint Arab and international efforts in order to draw up just principles for a comprehensive peace that will bring about a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and a recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Hence, too, we find it our duty to reiterate that the documents related to the framework of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be acceptable on the Arab level in general, and the Palestinian level in particular, because they disregard the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and try to give legality to the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories.

AR-RA'Y ON STEADFASTNESS CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS

JN210834Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "For the Sake of a Just Peace," AR-RA'Y comments as follows: We hope that the leaders of the Tripoli conference [of the front of steadfastness and confrontation] now meeting in Damascus will rise to the level of the grave responsibilities dictated by the results of the Camp David summit. We also hope that these leaders will rise to the level of their responsibilities to build an Arab position based on rationality and wisdom and on concern to preserve the Palestinian cause, people and rights.

AR-RA'Y adds: It is similarly incumbent upon the other Arab countries to exert extremely serious efforts to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities to support the setting up of clear objectives and a unified front capable of confronting the current maneuvers aimed at forcing the Arabs to succumb to the Israeli fait accompli policy in the occupied Arab territories and in the rest of occupied Palestine.

In conclusion, AR-RA'Y says: Should the Arabs manage to surmount their disorganized stands and emotional reactions and draw up a strategy based on their tremendous material resources and huge manpower potentials, the Camp David agreements would remain ink on paper and the hope of wresting the territories and Arab and Palestinian rights from the claws of the Zionist enemy and of establishing just and comprehensive peace in the area would be greater than before.

AR-RA'Y: SYRIAN, PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS LAUD JORDAN'S STAND

JN200746Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Sep 78 pp 1, 5 JN

[Text] Damascus--Official Syrian sources yesterday expressed satisfaction with the statement issued by the Jordanian cabinet on the outcome of the Camp David summit. The statement was broadcast over radio and television in Damascus last night.

In a statement to the JNA Damascus correspondent, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, said that the Jordanian statement is in keeping with the interests of the Arab nation and with the resolutions of the Arab summits in Algiers and Rabat.

He added: We greet this statement and we hope that the other Arab countries will follow suit.

AMMAN: BEGIN SAYS TROOPS TO REMAIN IN W. BANK, GAZA

JN210756Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has stressed that the Israeli troops will not withdraw from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip after the 5-year transition period. Addressing the heads of Jewish organizations in New York, Begin pointed out that Jerusalem will reamin the capital of Israel. He added that there would be no peace if the Golan Heights were returned to Syria.

SARKIS REPORTEDLY DRAWS UP NEW SECURITY PLAN

NC201016Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 20 September--The Lebanese newspaper AL-'AMAL reports today that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has drawn up a new security plan, through which the question of renewing the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon can be discussed. The paper says that President Sarkis will send a note to Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad requesting a 3-month extension of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate. The paper, organ of the rightist Phalangist Party, says that President Sarkis will reveal his new security plan in the speech he will address to the Lebanese on Saturday, on the second anniversary of his assumption of the post of president.

INA REPORTS SAUDI PLAN TO NORMALIZE SITUATION

JN211112Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 21 September--Press reports disclosed here today that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis received a message from Saudi King Khalid yesterday. The message, which was conveyed by the Saudi ambassador in Beirut, included a Saudi initiative to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

Reporting this today, the newspaper AL-BAYRAQ says that the Saudi initiative is supported by U.S.-Egyptian-Kuwaiti approval and is aimed at restoring stability to Lebanon and enabling the Lebanese state to consolidate its legitimate authority. It is also aimed at allaying the fears of the parties concerned, establishing a framework for the moves of the Syrian deterrent forces, committing the Palestinians to implement the agreements signed with the Lebanese authority and drawing up a political and security truce among all parties in preparation for a draft accord.

Saudi Ambassador's Statement

NC201239Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] This morning, President Ilyas Sarkis met with the Saudi ambassador in Lebanon, Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. Upon leaving the Presidential Palace, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir made the following statement in reply to reporters' questions:

I conveyed to His Excellency President Sarkis the outcome of the intensive talks, meetings and contacts made by the Saudi Arabia foreign minister, His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, with some of the Arab capitals as well as with the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance. These talks dealt with all the aspects of the Lebanese problem in an effort to reach a solution acceptable to all parties regarding this crisis which has been so prolonged and which, we hope, is in the final stage to its solution.

Asked about the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate, the Saudi ambassador replied: Naturally, I conveyed Saudi Arabia's position on this subject to his excellency the president.

Ambassador ash-Sha'ir added: Saudi Arabia, in accordance with the Riyadh conference resolutions, considers that the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate in Lebanon is subject to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' will. If Lebanon's security situation still requires the continued presence of these forces, then Saudi Arabia will not object to the renewal of their mandate; this refers to the continued payment of their funds, and to the continued service of their forces in the Lebanese arena.

Asked, finally, about reports in the Arab press concerning the transfer of some of the Arab ambassadors in Lebanon--including the Saudi ambassador--ambassador Ash-Sha'ir replied: I think you have read the denial made by his highness the foreign minister in this regard. This denial has been reported in the press, and I have officially denied this report in Cairo.

CABINET HOLDS WEEKLY SESSION UNDER SARKIS

NC200950Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The cabinet held its weekly session under President Ilyas Sarkis at 1100 today. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers attended, except Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman, who is outside Lebanon.

At 1120, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus left the session and said: I attended the part of the cabinet session on foreign issues. I was compelled to leave the session on a special assignment.

Al-Huss Statement

NC201230Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] At 1230, immediately after the cabinet session, the cabinet secretary general, Dr 'Umar al-Musayki, gave the following official information:

The cabinet discussed the general situation in Lebanon and reviewed the latest information available concerning the loss of contact with His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr. After this, the cabinet debated the Camp David agreements and studied the subject from all aspects. The cabinet expressed its grave apprehension about the agreements which had been made public. They were particularly apprehensive about the possible repercussions of these agreements on Arab solidarity, as well as their disregard of the Palestinian peoples' legitimate rights, their future and their right to establish a state on their own territory. This might lead to the resettling of the Palestinians outside their own territory.

Upon leaving the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss made the following statement in reply to a question on the most prominent subjects discussed in today's cabinet session. He said: In its meeting today, the cabinet discussed the general situation in Lebanon. The cabinet also reviewed the latest information available on the loss of contact with His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr. The cabinet also assessed the outcome of the Camp David conference and will subsequently issue official information regarding its position on this issue.

Asked whether the government has received detailed information on that part of the Camp David talks which dealt with Lebanon, particularly President Carter's speech to Congress, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: We have not yet received all the information on this subject. The Lebanese Foreign Ministry is, however, maintaining contacts with various sources to obtain the latest information on this subject. We are also maintaining contacts with the Arab countries in this respect.

Asked about the cabinet's views concerning the repercussions on Lebanon of the Camp David summit, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: I have already stated our position on this issue, yesterday. I have nothing to add now except to affirm that the issue, in our opinion, is the issue of a people and a territory; the issue of a people who have been displaced from their country, and a territory which has been usurped.

Because of the fact that the outcome of the conference did not tackle the [Palestinian] people's problem, and did not consider the issue of the territory in an overall manner, our position can only be one of apprehension, caution and reserve.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: As for the possible impact of the conference on the Lebanese situation, we hope that it will not have any negative repercussions.

Asked whether he can elaborate on the measures to be taken by the government to prevent these repercussions, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: We hope that the Lebanese awareness and solidarity will be sufficient to avert any harm to Lebanon stemming from the summit's possible repercussions.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPING ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID

NC201255Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At 1130, the National Parliamentary Grouping held a meeting under the chairmanship of Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. The meeting discussed the loss of contact with His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr. The meeting also dealt with the outcome of the Camp David conference and its effects and repercussions on the situation in Lebanon.

The grouping supported the statement made by Speaker al-As'ad concerning the outcome of the Camp David conference.

At 1400, the grouping issued a statement in which it affirmed that it will follow up and intensify the contacts concerning the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions and will clarify the implications of the case. The National Parliamentary Grouping appealed to the Arab kings and presidents to insure the safe return of Imam as-Sadr and his two companions.

The statement noted that the National Parliamentary Grouping discussed the subject of the Camp David agreements, which it considers to be completely opposed to the two UN Security Council resolutions, 242 and 338. As a result of this, the grouping stressed the perils facing southern Lebanon regarding resettlement, in addition to the perils of Israeli occupation. The statement asked the Lebanese Government to make haste in rejecting these agreements and to insure speedy Arab solidarity in order to face up to the perils stemming from these agreements.

INA REPORTS ON STRIKE, DEMONSTRATIONS IN BEIRUT

JN201022Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut, 20 September--Movement came to a standstill and shops were closed in Lebanese towns today in response to the appeal made by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement yesterday to stage an all-out strike to denounce the treasonous agreements signed by As-Sadat at Camp David.

The areas of Burj al-Barajinah, Shatila, and Sabra were the scenes of popular demonstrations which roved through the main streets denouncing and condemning As-Sadat's treasonous agreement. Thousands of demonstrators raised placards urging the various factions of the Palestinian revolution to unify their ranks to confront As-Sadat's revisionist and treasonous attitudes.

In an another development, the deterrent forces have intensified the guard around the Egyptian Embassy in Beirut against any possible attack.

Voice of Lebanon Report

NC201225Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The strike called for by the PLO and the leftist parties in protest against the Camp David agreements has not met with the success that those who had called for it expected. It is because those who stopped their activities in western Beirut today did so only for fear of their lives and properties. Some shops were open in the Corniche al-Mazra'ah area. There were also some armed demonstrations in some quarters of the western area. Some of the demonstrators burned automobile tires in the Khaldah area.

In the morning some of the demonstrators tried to open fire on the Egyptian Embassy. They were repulsed by a Saudi force of the Arab Deterrent Forces. This Saudi force is standing guard at the embassy with UAE and Sudanese forces. The demonstrators were not able to approach the Egyptian Embassy.

Regarding the U.S. Embassy, the Saudi forces have banned vehicles from travelling on the roads leading to the embassy in order to preserve security and order.

Within the framework of the demonstrations against the Palestinian presence and the resettlement policy, big demonstrations took place for the first time in the south today, particularly in the towns of Tyre and Sidon, where the demonstrators raised placards on which was written "No to the Resettlement of the Palestinians in the South."

PHALANGIST LEADER COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

NC201800Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil today made a statement to the press on the Camp David agreements and their negative and positive repercussions on the local situation.

Commenting on the outcome of the Camp David summit, the Lebanese Phalangist leader said: Despite reports from the summit indicating that the participants had devoted part of their discussions to the current situation in Lebanon, we cannot express a clear opinion on this matter until we know what really went on as far as the Lebanese issue is concerned. In this respect, we have to ask about the fate of about half a million Palestinians living on Lebanese territory and about the decisions on them reached in the Camp David agreement. We must find out, in particular, if the measures agreed upon concerning the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip involve risk as far as the return of these Palestinians to the West Bank is concerned.

Al-Jumayyil added: Peace in relation to the Middle East will not be peace if it is concluded at the expense of the Lebanese people and their territory and if the Palestinians remain on Lebanese territory. This might seem to be on a temporary basis, but will, no doubt, assume a permanent status with the passing of time. However, if those who are interested in solving the Middle East crisis did not take note of the Palestinian existence in Lebanon and did not consider its scope and its risks, then they are not sincere in their stated positions and announcements against Lebanon's partition; nor are they sincere about their interest in and concern for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and the unity of its territory and its people, because a permanent and definite Palestinian presence in Lebanon means Lebanon's partition, not its urity.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil asked the Lebanese to be alert in the phase following the Camp David summit, particularly since the results of this summit have caused a new Arab split which might lead the Arabs to wage their conflicts in the Lebanese arena--just as these conflicts erupted with the start of the Lebanese war. He added that the vestiges of these conflicts are still prevailing in Lebanon and obstructing its recovery.

ARMED MEN LOOT HOUSES IN TWO VILLAGES

NC201301Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Armed men blew up the house of Al-Batrun Deputy Dr George Sa'adah and looted some houses in Shibtin and Smar Jubay. They also looted a clinic.

Syrian and other armed men, travelling in five cars, arrived in Shibtin in the Al-Batrun district yesterday. They warned the inhabitants over loudspeakers to stay indoors. They then blew up the house of Al-Batrun Deputy Dr George Sa'adah; it was demolished. The armed men then went to the house of the Phalangist leader in the town, threatened the inhabitants and looted some of the contents.

In the town of Smar Jubayl, also in the Al-Batrun district, armed men using two trucks with Syrian number plates and two jeeps looted five houses, including the Phalangist headquarters. They then emptied the town's clinic of pharmaceuticals and medical instruments and destroyed other equipment.

AL-JUMAYYIL TOTALS RECENT CASUALTIES IN N. LEBANON

NC200722Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 20 Sep 78 NC

[Text] A Beirut newspaper today reports that Phalangist Leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has informed President Sarkis that 160 persons were killed in the north in 1 and 1/2 months under the Syrian presence there.

AL-ANWAR CITES INTERPOL CABLE ON IMAM AS-SADR

NC201029Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Beirut, 20 September--The Lebanese newspaper AL-ANWAR reports today that Lebanese authorities have received a cable from INTERPOL. The cable says that the list of passengers of the Italian plane on which the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council president, Imam Musa as-Sadr, and his two companions are said to have travelled from Tripoli to Rome did actually contain the names of the three men. The paper adds that INTERPOL has, however, made it clear that it could not ascertain whether Imam as-Sadr and his two companions themselves had travelled on the plane.

BOUMEDIENE, AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVE IN DAMASCUS

JN201654Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1630 today Algerian President Houari Boumediene arrived in Damascus at the head of a delegation to participate in the conference of steadfastness and confrontation. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who met him at Damascus International Airport. He was also met by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the ministers and the Algerian ambassador in Damascus.

As President Houari Boumediene disembarked from the plane, he was welcomed by President Hafiz al-Asad. The two presidents then went to the reviewing stand where the Algerian and Syrian national anthems were played. Afterward, the two presidents reviewed the honor guard. Then President Houari Boumediene shook hands with his high-ranking well-wishers. The two presidents then left in an official motorcade for the Sheraton Hotel in Damascus.

Immediately after the arrival of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Houari Boumediene at the Sheraton Hotel, they held a meeting. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and on the Algerian side by Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, arrived in Damascus at 1430 today at the head of a delegation to participate in the conference. President Hafiz al-Asad headed those who met him at Damascus International Airport. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was also received by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the deputy prime ministers, the ministers and the chief of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus.

As Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi disembarked from the plane, he was welcomed by President Hafiz al-Asad. The two presidents then went to the reviewing stand where the Syrian and Libyan national anthems were played. The two president then reviewed the honor guard. After that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi shook hands with the high-ranking well-wishers. The two leaders then left in an official motorcade for the Sheraton Hotel in Damascus.

SYRIAN PRESS COMMENT ON CAMP DAVID RESULTS

JN201302Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Camp David Deal," TISHRIN says: It is useful to recall that the events which took place during the past 2 weeks were surrounded in the secrecy and pessimism. It is also useful to recall As-Sadat's statements during the past 10 months in which he gradually retreated while Israel stoutly adhered to all of its demands; to recall the sudden suspension of the meetings of the Political and Military Committees and the resumption of contacts in the United States. All these events remind us of what took place before the signing of the latest Sinai agreement. While contacts between Israel and Egypt were continuing through Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy visits, the failure of the negotiations was suddenly announced and an Egyptian statement was issued attacking Israel and its intransigence. At the same time, however, a series of talks began which resulted in the announcement of the well-known Sinai agreement which completely fulfilled Israel's wishes. The agreement came just as the world had about given up hope that any agreement could be reached.

These well-planned theatrical acts, beginning with As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and ending with the last act at Camp David, were designed to deceive people, to allay the effects of the shock. They were also designed to portray to all the parties and the world that what was being imposed by the United States and Israel--based on the Begin plan, which cannot be accepted--was a major achievement and a magnificent act which required rest after long and difficult efforts and maneuvers. They also sought to emphasize that the concessions by Israel were the best that could be obtained in view of the Jewish demands.

The paper concludes: First, everything that was included in the deal contradicts Arab interests. The major beneficiaries are Israel and the United States. Second, the United States and Israel realize that what has been achieved in the Camp David conference does not constitute peace for the world or for anybody else, and that it will not achieve peace or prevent war. Third, the Camp David deal was the result of Arab weakness and not the result of U.S. strength or Israel's influence. Fourth, the concessions which began with As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem will not stop with the conclusion of the Camp David deal and the implementation of its contents. The Arab situation will continue to collapse and the area will witness developments which are not in the interest of the Arabs.

The following can be drawn from the nature of the deal, its progress and results:

The weakening of the Arab nation and the imposing of complete U.S. hegemony over the area without any possible counterpart will result in all Arab situations being resolved in favor of U.S. and Israeli interests.

It will strengthen the U.S. economy and save it from possible crises and permit U.S. monopolies to freely control the world. Western Europe and Japan will be among the first countries to be affected by this manifestation.

It will threaten the world liberation movement by controlling resources and prices in such a manner as to reduce the developing countries in particular to greater poverty and to make them less capable of achieving their aspirations. They will also become more inclined toward imperialism, thus threatening once again the independence of a large number of countries.

These results will clash with the interests of the socialist bloc, and particularly with the Soviet Union, which is close to the area's borders. These results are also counter to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence, an area where the U.S. president's policies are under pressure after a series of failures.

ATH-THWRAH stresses that the two declared agreements, the results of the Camp David meeting, and the secret agreements which have not been made public all affirm the following:

1. Camp David did not achieve peace. On the contrary, it has legalized Israeli occupation, encouraged Israel to continue defying world public opinion and the Arab will, and created more tension in the area, thereby threatening world peace and security.

2. What they call U.S. guarantees for the fairy tale of Israeli security will not result in withdrawal of the Israeli military presence, even in Sinai, as evidenced by the fact that the United States has pledged to provide all means of military and economic assistance to Israel in exchange for its approval of a partial withdrawal from Sinai. This has been done to make it appear that As-Sadat has achieved something. This is why Begin told his deputy: "We have achieved the impossible."

3. According to the document of capitulation signed by As-Sadat or in accordance with the declared and secret agreements reached by the Camp David meeting, Israel will be provided with economic, trade, navigation and cultural privileges by the Egyptian regime that no Arab regime has obtained during As-Sadat's term in office.

4. All indications confirm that the parties at Camp David have employed all their agencies to preoccupy the Arab area with more troubles and conspiracies with the aim of peddling the Camp David results.

Therefore, to confront the dangerous outcome of the Camp David conspiracy, the Arab masses must be constantly cautious and vigilant with regard to what has taken place and what will take place in the Arab arena. The Arab masses must rally around the might of Arab struggle, of which Syria represents the base, strength, and will entrench in the first frontline of confrontation against the aggression and greed for expansion.

ICATU CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS IN DAMASCUS

JN201744Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--The meetings of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] began in Damascus this morning. Nasir al-Faraj, chairman of the federation, addressed the meeting. He welcomed Mahmud Hadid and Yasir 'Arafat for attending the final meeting. [as heard] Al-Faraj affirmed the Arab workers' continuing support for the Palestinian revolution's just and legitimate struggle until the liberation of Palestine and the establishment of the Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine.

Speaking about the Camp David summit conference, Al-Faraj said: This conference has led to imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots against the Arab nation and its fundamental issue--the issue of Palestine. Separate agreements were signed between As-Sadat and Begin under the protection of world imperialism. This constitutes a new phase in the history of the Arab nation which will decide the future of the coming generations and the future of the area. The perpetrators of the tripartite plot will work to link the area with the sphere of the imperialist-reactionary-Zionist influence and to place its resources and future under the control of monopolistic companies.

Al-Faraj added: The meeting of our Central Council today coincides with the meeting of the third summit of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. We declare in the name of the Arab working class that our Arab masses and our friends in the world look to Damascus today and are waiting for the results which will be reached by the conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Al-Faraj appealed to all Arab vocational and professional organizations to effectively confront this plot and to turn the Arab homeland into a volcano of anger capable of crushing the traitors and the defeatists.

SYRIAN-GREEK COMMUNIST TALKS IN DAMASCUS REPORTED

JN192312Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--A round of talks was held yesterday evening between the Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, National Command member and head of the Foreign Relations Office, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece under Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis.

The talks revolved around issues of mutual concern, particularly the Middle East cause and the imperialist-Zionist schemes in the area.

Comrade Florakis outlined the internal situation in Greece and the activities of the Communist Party of Greece and their views on the current Greek issues and problems.

Comrade Florakis asserted his party's stand supporting the Arab issues in general and the Palestinian cause in particular. He expressed his appreciation for Syria's stands and its efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the guarantee of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their future and to set up their state on their soil.

Comrade Sayyagh dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East and the plots that are being hatched by imperialism and Zionism in the area. He said that these schemes have been crowned by As-Sadat's treasonous trip to occupied Jerusalem and the subsequent capitulationist steps, the latest of which is the Camp David conference which resulted in the signing of humiliating agreements with the Zionist enemy serving the imperialist and Zionist plots aimed at imposing capitulationist solutions on the Arabs with the aim of entrenching Israel's occupation and disavowing the rights of the Palestinian people.

Comrade Sayyagh asserted the determination of the Ba'th Party and its revolution to confront and thwart these plots by means of struggling to liberate all the occupied Arab territories, to guarantee the inalienable and national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to determine their future and to set up their state on their soil, and to confront all capitulationist solutions by creating the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front, whose backbone is represented by Syria.

Comrade Sayyagh also explained the current events in Lebanon and the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot against Lebanon. He outlined Syria's honorable role in Lebanon aimed at restoring security and stability, preserving Lebanon's integrity and independence, preserving the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon, and confronting Israel's attempts to keep a tense situation in Lebanon by supporting certain elements who are serving Israel's expansionist ambitions, on the one hand, and implementing the imperialist-Zionist plots and peddling capitulationist solutions, on the other.

At the end of the session, the two sides agreed to issue a joint statement on the talks and to sign a joint cooperation agreement between the two parties.

Comrade Sayyagh hosted a banquet last night in honor of the guest delegation. A number of party and state officials attended the banquet.

ALGERIA

CASTRO SCORES AS-SADAT'S TREASON AT CAMP DAVID

LD201025Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Maj Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Cuban Council of State, arrived in Algiers yesterday. He had initial political talks in the afternoon in the People's Palace with President Boumediene.

In the evening, after a dinner given by the head of state in honor of the Cuban leader, the talks were resumed, talks which included the members of the councils of the revolution and government as well as the members of the Cuban delegation. Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, also took part in this meeting.

The Cuban leader was questioned on his arrival at Dar-el-Beida. He emphasized that his visit to Algeria comes within the framework of regular contacts with President Boumediene in order to examine issues of common interest. In addition, he described the Camp David meeting as the culmination of President as-Sadat's treason.

Final Meeting With Boumediene

LD201316Y Algiers APS in French 1202 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--On his departure from Algiers on Wednesday morning Maj Fidel Castro said that he is satisfied with the results of his talks with President Houari Boumediene and happy with his stay in Algeria. "My meetings with President Boumediene, he said, are of great interest and are always fruitful." Maj Fidel Castro also emphasized that relations between Cuba and Algeria are excellent at all levels.

President Boumediene and Maj Fidel Castro had a final political meeting this morning. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, attended the meeting.

Departs Algiers

LD201314Y Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--At the end of a 24-hour visit to Algiers, Maj Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Cuban Council of State, left Algiers late Wednesday morning. Major Castro was seen off by President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and of the Council of the Revolution.

BOUMEDIENE LEAVES FOR STEADFASTNESS SUMMIT IN DAMASCUS

LD201556Y Algiers APS in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Algiers--Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, left Algiers at noon today for Damascus to take part in the third summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The president is accompanied by Member of the Council of the Revolution and Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika and others.

EL MOUDJAHID CONDEMNS AS-SADAT'S 'TREACHERY'

LD191315Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--The outcome of the separate negotiations at Camp David is the No 1 news story to which the national dailies this morning devote their commentaries.

Under the heading "They Are Dancing in Tel Aviv," the national daily EL MOUDJAHID publishes an editorial on the agreement reached on Sunday in Camp David between the Zionist administration and the defeatist regime of As-Sadat, which enumerates the causes of the satisfaction of the Zionist circles in Tel Aviv, who are hastening to afford a "triumphant welcome" to Begin. The reasons for such euphoria are noted by the commentator:

"The fact is that the Zionists have every reason to rejoice and to be fully satisfied with what their leader has obtained from 'their friend' Anwar as-Sadat, with the support and blessing of Jimmy Carter: nothing less than the total capitulation of the Egyptian president and his final abandonment of all Arab national positions."

The deep movement of indignation which is, at this crucial stage, sweeping the Arab world and world progressive circles in the face of the regime of retreat and capitulation, is then emphasized by the editorialist, who writes:

"It is true that since the embraces in Jerusalem, some 10 months ago, the path of submission on which As-Sadat had become engaged has only been confirmed. One has seen an inescapable unconditional surrender insofar as the 'president' has persisted in taking a line which only served to reinforce Zionist arrogance, while dividing and weakening the Arab ranks. It is now a fait accompli, and Camp David will remain, for the Arabs, the symbol of the spirit of capitulation of someone who has not only betrayed the sacred cause of the Arab nation but has also sold out the interests of his own country and his own people."

It is, therefore, rather more fitting to talk of a "separate capitulation," EL MOUDJAHID thinks, for the present "agreement" is the exact opposite of the just positions defended by the Arab masses and officially passed by Anwar as-Sadat himself at the Arab "summits."

"Who could doubt this in view of the 'agreements' signed on Sunday evening in Washington? In truth, they are the exact opposite of the just positions defended for over 30 years by the Arab masses and officially consecrated by the Arab summits, in particular at the one in Algiers in 1973, and approved of at the time by Anwar as-Sadat himself. Has not the latter himself said, and repeated at all times, including after his visit to Israel, that he would never make a 'separate peace' with the Zionists? It is precisely such a 'separate peace' that he has just concluded with Menahem Begin, and on conditions which put off indefinitely the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian Sinai and limit forever Egypt's sovereignty in this part of its territory. We must therefore rather speak of a 'separate capitulation...'"

The editorialist says that it is more a question of an "agreement for the security of Israel" than a "peace" agreement, and the just struggle of the Palestinian people is therefore profoundly affected: "As for the Palestinian cause, it has been purely and simply sacrificed by the Egyptian president, who has taken as his own the most criminal Zionist theses. The PLO, which the whole Arab world recognizes as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, no longer exists in his eyes nor in the eyes of Menahem Begin--and Jimmy Carter--and the 'agreements' of Camp David make no mention of it.

The Palestine people stand condemned by it to continue to suffer Israeli oppression and to live in the refugee camps, while the trio of signatories denies them any right to recover their homeland. It is beneath such a document that Anwar as-Sadat has put his signature ... The most elementary analysis shows that rather than a 'Middle East peace' agreement it is an 'agreement for the security of Israel.'"

In conclusion, EL MOUDJAHID condemns the "shamful outcome of Camp David" and proclaims that whatever the plots and other Camp Davids, nothing will stop the Arab nation from continuing the struggle and the Arab resistance front from taking up the challenge and making the fitting riposte to the perpetrators of defeatism and treachery.

LIBYA

VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES, RECEIVED BY JALLUD

LD172202Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Tripoli this evening leading an official delegation on a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah for a few days. An official reception was accorded to the Vietnamese guest at Tripoli International Airport, where Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at the fore of those who received him. Also present were a number of brother secretaries, under-secretaries, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Libya, as well as heads of departments at the Foreign Secretariat.

Makes Statement

LD172204Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, who arrived in Tripoli tonight, made a statement to the JANA correspondent. In it he said: It is a great pleasure to pay a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the civilized country which is full of heroic acts against colonialism. He added: I convey the greetings of the Vietnamese people to their brethren, the Libyan Arab people, which are an expression of the spirit of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples. He said: I seize the opportunity of my presence in the Libyan Jamahiriyah to express to the Libyan Arab people, at the fore of whom is struggler Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress, the appreciation of the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and their gratitude (?for) the aid rendered by the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah to our people during the struggle they waged against colonialism. He added: We also cannot forget the aid being rendered to our people at this stage of our rebuilding.

In conclusion, the vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam said that his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah will contribute toward strengthening and consolidating the ties of friendship and solidarity between the two friendly countries.

Attends Dinner

LD191546Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahamd Jallud, at the dinner he held last night in honor of Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho and the delegation accompanying him, stressed that the struggle of the Libyan Arab people, which began in 1911 and then was crowned by the great victory on 1 September 1969, was the beginning of the victory of the people of Vietnam because the cause of freedom is indivisible.

He pointed out that the enemy that the people of Vietnam were fighting was the same enemy upon whom the Libyan Arab people inflicted defeat when they kicked him out of his five big airbases on Libyan Arab territory. They were American imperialism's biggest bases outside the United States.

Regarding the Camp David agreement, Major Jallud said in his speech: This agreement does not commit the Arab nation at all because the Arab nation cannot agree to ending its existence and its historic right. He went on to say: These agreements came as no surprise to us and cannot be a surprise for the Arab masses. The Arab nation will extricate itself from this maze and will break out onto the path of sacred popular liberation war with its slogan: "Come to the Jihad, Come to the Struggle." He stressed that the Camp David agreement is legally void because the two parties who signed it were unequal.

Nguyen Huu Tho, Vietnamese vice president, then spoke and stressed his country's whole-hearted support for the Arab nation and especially the Palestinian people in their struggle against racist Zionist settlement in occupied Palestine. At the end of his speech he hailed Libyan-Arab-Vietnamese relations founded on cooperation and solidarity.

Joint Communique Issued

For Tripoli Domestic Service coverage of the joint Vietnamese-Libyan communique issued on Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho's 17-20 September visit to Libya, see the Vietnam section of the 21 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

COMMUNIQUE ON LIBYAN-PAKISTANI COMMISSION MEETING

LD182348Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli--A press communique has been issued on the meetings of the Libyan Arab-Pakistani ministerial joint commission's seventh session in Tripoli. It says:

The Libyan Arab-Pakistani joint commission held its seventh session in Tripoli between 16 and 18 September 1978. The Libyan Arab side was headed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary, and the Pakistani side by Agha Shahi, the minister of state for foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The talks of the joint commission took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, understanding and frankness in order to reach fruitful cooperation in the interest of both countries within the frame-work of the agreements concluded to strengthen the areas of cooperation.

The Pakistani delegation expressed its gratitude to the leadership in the Jamahiriyah for the welcome accorded to it during its stay in Tripoli. On the other hand, the Libyan Arab side showed its appreciation for the fraternal feelings the Pakistani side has toward their Libyan brothers.

The two sides have agreed on giving new impetus to the current cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Pakistan in accordance with the mutual desire of the two countries by activating and strengthening the following:

1. Holding the first meeting of the management of the existing Arab Libyan-Pakistani company in Karachi on 5 October 1978, where the nomination of the representatives of the two sides to the board of directors of the company, which is considered an important factor in implementing the joint projects and programs, will take place.

2. The above company shall study the possibility of establishing a joint consultative company.

3. Exchanging delegations to define the joint cooperation in connection with the development of electric power and rail services in the Jamahiriyah.

4. Holding of a meeting at an early time of the authorities concerned in both countries to complete the measures related to the equating of certificates, scientific qualifications and degrees.

5. Taking steps to increase exchange of cooperation in the fields of information and culture.

Further, the two sides reviewed the other spheres of cooperation of special interest to both countries.

The two sides agreed that the joint ministerial commission shall hold its 8th session in Islamabad during March 1979.

MAURITANIA

MAURITANIA, MOROCCO AGREE ON WESTERN SAHARA

PA201605Y Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 20 Sept (AFP)--Morocco understands Mauritania's "desire for peace" in the Western Sahara following Mauritanian head of state Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck's visit to Rabat on Monday, the Mauritanian news agency reported today.

In an editorial, the agency said the meeting between Lt Col Saleck and Moroccan King Hassan "had dispelled any ambiguity which might harm excellent Mauritanian-Moroccan relations."

The agency pointed to the joint communique, released at the end of Lt Col Saleck's visit to Morocco, which reaffirmed the common determination by Rabat and Nouakchott to assist fully the Organization of African Unity (OAU) committee in charge of the Western Sahara issue.

"The Mauritanian people's aspiration to peace appeared (to Morocco) not as a sign of weakness but as the desire of a people jealous of the respect of its dignity and independence," the agency said.

Soon after Lt Col Saleck came to power after a military coup which ousted President Moktar Ould Daddah last July, the Western Sahara independence movement POLISARIO Front, opposed to the Moroccan-Mauritanian partitioning of the Western Sahara, announced a ceasefire in its war with Mauritania.

MOROCCO

RABAT RADIO REPORTS ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

LD202320Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt [ARE] arrived at Sale-Rabat Airport from Washington this evening after attending the tripartite summit conference at Camp David.

He was received by His Majesty King Hassan II and His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah, and by a number of the cabinet members led by Prime Minister Ahmed Osman, his majesty the king's adviser, a number of officers of the Supreme Command, the dean of the diplomatic corps, the Saudi Arabian ambassador, the U.S. ambassador, members of the Egyptian community in Morocco led by ARE Ambassador to Rabat Sa'd Murtada, and a number of civil and military personalities.

TUNISIA

VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN TUNIS

LD201346Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Tunis at 1100 today on a cordial visit during which he is to have talks with Tunisian officials. He was welcomed at Tunis-Carthage International Airport by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and a number of cabinet members.

Talks Begin

LD202014Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At 1600 at the Government Palace in Kasbah, Tunisian-Vietnamese talks began with an informal private conversation between Hedi Nouira, Tunisia's prime minister, and Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

A plenary meeting took place afterwards. It was attended by the members of the Tunisian and Vietnamese delegations. The meeting, which lasted for more than 2 hours, dealt with prospects for consolidating bilateral cooperation in the cultural, technical and economic sphere. The two sides expressed their determination to establish fruitful cooperation on firm foundations. The reviewed the broad lines of the two countries' policies, which are based on respect for nonalinement and consolidation of cooperation in all spheres.

NOUIRA, PLO REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSS CAMP DAVID

LD202034Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Hedi Nouira received Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunis, in the presence of Mohamed Fitouri, minister of foreign affairs. Their meeting dealt with the current situation following the Camp David summit and its results.

Afterwards Hakam Bal'awi said: The prime minister expressed complete understanding. On this occasion he emphasized Tunisia's stand, which is committed to consolidating the Palestinian revolution, the struggle of the Palestinian people and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also confirmed Tunisia's firm and continuous support for the struggle of the Palestinian people until they achieve their victory.

Hakam Bal'awi said that he conveyed Yasir 'Arafat's appreciation of Tunisia's stand toward the Palestine issue to Hedi Nouira. He also begged him to inform the head of state of the PLO chairman's appreciation.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY REPORTS ON CABINET SESSION

TA201122Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Let us go to the prime minister's office where the cabinet meeting has ended. Here is correspondent Mikha'el Daq:

The meeting is indeed over. Here is Government Secretary Arye Na'or with the government's announcement.

[Na'or] The foreign minister, the defense minister and Professor Baraq reported to the cabinet at today's special meeting on the talks held by the Israeli delegation at Camp David and the agreements signed there. The cabinet members asked questions; the delegation members gave their answers. The prime minister will arrive in Israel on Friday. The cabinet will hold a meeting on Sunday at which the prime minister will make a report. A discussion will be held on the cabinet. After the cabinet decides on its position, a report will be given to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and on Monday a Knesset session will be held at which the prime minister will give the cabinet's announcement.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did the cabinet sit in its capacity of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs today?

[Na'or] Yes.

[Correspondent] Was the issue of settlements raised today?

[Na'or] Since the cabinet sat in its capacity as the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, I will not add to what I have said.

[Ram] Mr Na'or, have cabinet ministers protested against the way the IDF is handling settlers in Samaria?

[Na'or] The answer is negative.

[Ram] Mr Na'or, is it clear today how the Knesset will vote, whether it is being asked to vote together on the agreements and the issue of settlements in the Sinai, or will there be separate votes?

[Na'or] I have nothing to add here to what was said by the prime minister in Washington.

[Ram] Has a discussion been held in the cabinet on this issue?

[Na'or] No discussion was held on this today.

[Ram] Has there been a discussion about the remarks of the foreign and defense ministers?

[Na'or] No. The cabinet members asked questions. The foreign minister and Professor Baraq gave answers. Discussion has not yet been held in the cabinet. This discussion will be held on Sunday after the cabinet members hear the prime minister's survey.

[Ram] Mr Na'or, I still ask for an answer to a question posed before. Was the issue of the settlement not approved by the cabinet raised in the meeting?

[Na'or] This matter was discussed in a special meeting of the cabinet yesterday. An announcement has been made.

[Ram] Not today.

[Na'or] Not today, this issue was discussed yesterday.

[Unidentified correspodent] Mr Na'or, has the chief of staff been required to present initial details about a withdrawal in case it is to be carried out?

[Na'or] No.

[Unidentified correspondent] In the framework of the questions and answers, were the first reactions of the Arab countries, of King Husayn and Saudi Arabia, raised?

[Na'or] I cannot add a thing about the content of the meeting. Thank you.

Yadin on Cabinet Session

TA201702Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Now to the cabinet session. Prime Minister Menahem Begin informed his substitute, Prof Yiga'el Yadin, that any cabinet decision regarding the Gush Emunim settlement will receive his full backing. Professor Yadin reported this at the end of the cabinet session. Professor Yadin added that during the session, devoted to a report on the Camp David agreements, most of the questions asked requested clarifications on the issues of Judaea and Samaria.

Our political correspondent, Yosi La'or, brings excerpts from the acting prime minister's words: [begin recording]

Yesterday, after the ministerial committee and prior to the cabinet session, I contacted the prime minister and told him, reported to him, about the exact situation, and told him that we must accept a decision on this issue and asked him if he wanted to participate in the decision. He told me: I am abroad, you are now the cabinet, you decide whatever you decide and any decision you make will have my full backing. The prime minister did not order anything whatsoever and gave us full authorization to decide.

[La'or] Today, again, during its 4-hour session, the cabinet did not deal with the issue of settlements. However, at the end of the session, Professor Yadin was asked in an interview for Israeli television what the situation is regarding the Gush Emunim settlement in the Nabulus vicinity.

[Yadin] As is known, the cabinet decided yesterday first of all to ratify previous decisions that no unapproved settlement will be established, and decided that this settlement will be removed. The ways and means discussed, as well as the execution of this removal, is the responsibility of the defense minister who is in charge of (?settlements), so that I cannot tell you the minute details. In any case, the situation at present is that steps were also taken to carry out a third decision made by the cabinet, which says that any new settlements must be avoided. I assume that the decisions which we made, and those we accepted, will result in the cabinet's decisions being carried out.

[La'or] Will the IDF have to use force to remove the settlers? Yadin was asked.

[Yadin] If the cabinet's decision is that the settlement must be removed and will be removed and if this is not achieved pleasantly and by persuasion, surely additional means will have to be taken. However, the term force is rather broad. There are various possibilities and various means, but certainly this is what the decision means.

[La'or] With respect to the settlement, Professor Yadin further denied reports that the MAFDAL ministers today appealed yesterday's cabinet decision. Today's cabinet session was devoted to a report on the Camp David talks.

[Yadin] This session was convened by me today for one purpose only, and this is indeed how it was carried out: a report by the members of the delegation--not only the foreign minister and the defense minister, but also Professor Baraq--and questions and answers. The main reason for this was that since the cabinet session in which the prime minister will participate will be on Sunday and will be closely linked to the Knesset debate, I thought it right that that session indeed be devoted to a discussion and questions rather than waste time on information which it is important that the ministers have but that the members of the delegation can certainly supply.

[La'or] Professor Yadin said that on the basis of today's cabinet session he could not evaluate the ministers' positions. My own position, he said, is that the agreements must be supported because Israel has a real chance of achieving a peace treaty.

Was the ministers' chief interest directed to the question of the Sinai settlements? the acting prime minister was asked.

[Yadin] Not necessarily, because this session--I told you the main purpose of the session was for clarification, and this issue is clear. The questions centered on everything, that is, on all the articles--everyone as they wanted it. What is the part of the implications of the agreement in the Sinai? Naturally most of the questions centered on the agreement in Judaea and Samaria, because it is more complex and also because the agreement itself includes many articles. [end recording]

GUSH EMUNIM PROTESTS AGAINST EVACUATION

TA201631Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Members of Gush Emunim have begun to distribute leaflets which say: The uprooting of settlements in Eretz Yisra'el is betrayal--where is the border? The Gush Emunim spokesman said that up to now about 20,000 such leaflets have been distributed and that his people intend to continue doing this throughout the night.

WEIZMAN DEMANDS SETTLERS AGREE TO EVACUATE BY 21 SEP

TA201910Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Tonight the defense minister told the Gush Emunim settlers at Hawwarah that they must announce their agreement to evacuate the place by tomorrow at 1100.

Correspondent Alan Ben 'Ami reports that Mr Weizman told the settlers that if they refuse to evacuate the place they will be removed. He advised them to move to the existing Gush Emunim settlements and reinforce them.

YIG'AL ALLON SUPPORTS YAMIT SETTLERS

TA202124Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] MK Yig'al Allon came to the aid of the Yamit District settlers, who he claims are presented as the obstacle on the way to peace. Allon's words are included in a circular he distributed among the members of the world Zionist movement, a movement which he chairs. He also says that the Yamit District settlements were established according to authorized decisions made by previous cabinets and that the settlers are carrying out a national mission there of the first order.

PEACE NOW THREATENS CONFRONTATION WITH GUSH

TA201947Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpt] On the site [of the Gush Emunim settlement near Nabulus] there were rumors that the Gush Emunim may infiltrate additional settlers under cover of darkness.

Our correspondent has learned that activists of the Peace Now Movement are planning a frontal confrontation with the settlers if they do not leave by the end of the week.

MEMBERS OF BEGIN'S MOSHAV WILL NOT LEAVE

TA201858Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Sep 78 p 4 TA

[By David Eppel]

[Excerpts] "We are not preparing to pack and we are not thinking of leaving the settlement. Work is going on in every sector. Regardless what the decision in the Knesset will be, we are staying here"--I was told yesterday by Yisra'el Hadzhbi, secretary of Moshav Ne'ot Sinai, which is in the western outskirts of the Yamit District.

This decision has a special meaning for Prime Minister Menahem Begin, as he and his wife were accepted as regular members of the moshav and are even listed as full partners of the cooperative.

The prime minister, who had been charmed by the beauty of both landscape and people at Ne'ot Sinai, promised the settlers, who are Herut members, that he would settle with them after his retirement and become a full-fledged member.

The Ne'ot Sinai settlers have taken him at his word. They hastened to endorse Menahem and 'Aliza Begin as full-fledged members of their cooperative.

"We tried to maintain a permanent contact with our moshav member who is now serving as prime minister. We inform him of every decision of our assembly. But, I have to admit that the Begin family has so far not spent even a single weekend in their house which we keep reserved at the moshav," the secretary said.

MOSHAV MOVEMENT CONDEMNS SINAI EVACUATION

TA201835Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The Moshav Movement is opposed to the evacuation of the settlements in Sinai and condemns the cabinet for having created the impression that the settlements were preventing the achievement of peace. This decision was made in Tel Aviv this evening at a meeting of the Moshav Movement secretariat.

Further, it said that the Moshav Movement would oppose this approach and the evacuation of the settlements, and this would be via all possible legal ways.

Correspondent Sara Frankel points out that the Moshav Movement is the largest of the settlement movements and contains about 250 moshavim.

A similar decision was made at a rally of representatives of settlements beyond the green line. It said that the border settlements were not an obstacle on the road to peace, but the contrary, a guarantee for Israel's existence within secure borders. The handing over of the Yamit strip and Merhav Shelomo to Egypt represents a danger to the country's security, said those attending the rally.

MOVEMENTS WANT PROMISES TO SETTLERS KEPT

TA200911Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Excerpts] The secretaries of the Moshav Movement and the Ihud Hahaqla'i [Agricultural Union] have said that the government must keep its promises to the members of the settlements of the Rafah approaches and the Sinai. The secretary of the Moshav Movement, Arye Nahamqin, said that if it were impossible to make peace with Egypt, he did not understand what a peace plan meant. Correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports on the position of two of the settlement movements in Israel: [begin recording]

Most of the settlements to be evacuated in the regions of the Sinai and the Rafah approaches belong to the Moshav Movement. The secretary of the Moshav Movement, Arye Nahamqin, has said that his movement received the news of the decision with astonishment since this decision, according to him, was contrary to the prime minister's promises both to the settlers and to the heads of the Moshav Movement. Nahamqin said that the prime minister promised in the past not to support the kind of peace that includes the removal of existing settlements.

The Ihud Hahaqla'i has two settlements in the Rafah approaches region. The two are Talmey Yosef and Morag, which were set last year. These settlements are based mainly on vegetables and flowers intended for export. The director of the Settlement Department of the Ihud Hahaqla'i, Shelomo Wolf, believes that if the settlements are indeed evacuated, it is to be feared that the Talmey Yosef settlers, most of whom came from South Africa, will leave the country and return to their native land.

LATE REPORT: GUSH EMUNIM SETTLERS EVICTED

TA211114Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1104 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] It has been reported just now that IDF forces have been evicting the settlers from Mount Hawwarah near Nabulus. Correspondent Shemu'el Tal reports that soldiers broke through the fences of the settlement and began dragging out the settlers and removing their personal belongings. Many settlers had dug in near the central hut of the settlement and exchanges of blows took place between them and the soldiers.

DAYAN TV INTERVIEW ON CAMP DAVID RESULTS

TA202101Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1940 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan interview on Moqed program by Tuviyya Sa'ar, Elimelekh Ram and Nahman Shay--live]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Three days ago the Camp David agreements were signed in the White House.

That was on 17 September, exactly a year after that mysterious meeting in Morocco between the deputy prime minister of Egypt and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, a meeting which laid the groundwork for the road which took As-Sadat to Jerusalem. We are hosting Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in the Moqed studio this evening. With me, on the team of interviewers, are my colleagues Elimelikh Ram and Nahman Shay.

Mr Dayan, I would like to start with As-Sadat's troubles. In Damascus this evening an anti-Egyptian summit meeting of the rejectionist front has opened. Saudi Arabia and Jordan have not accepted the Camp David agreements. As-Sadat also has an opposition at home; your friend Kamil has resigned. The question is, is there any danger that the isolation will break As-Sadat and he will back down?

[Dayan] I do not know, but I assume that the answer to that lies, first and foremost, in the behavior of the Egyptian Army. I do not think that As-Sadat himself will be deterred from the agreement because Syria or even Jordan refuses or even opposes the agreement and this, in my view, also applies to Saudi Arabia. As to the domestic situation, the key is in the hands of the Egyptian Army. As long as the Egyptian Army goes along with him, I think he will stick to his path.

[Shay] To what extent, sir, do these agreements stand or fall with the man Anwar as-Sadat and what will happen after him?

[Dayan] The agreement will be signed by him if, after 3 months of negotiations, we arrive at agreement with him on all the clauses, because what was signed in Washington after the negotiations at Camp David, is only a framework agreement; that is, there are still a great many things, not just details, but very, very substantive things, on which negotiations must be conducted during those 3 months. If we arrive at an agreement, and I do not now only mean the question of the settlements, with the Egyptians and he signs that agreement, then the fulfilment of the agreement will begin. Superficially, or formally, even if the regime in Egypt changes, the agreements will be valid.

[Ram] Mr Foreign Minister, what are the chances, in your estimation, that Vance will succeed in bringing Husayn to the negotiating table?

[Dayan] I do not know, but I assume that it will certainly not be at once, and we must know, in fact, what the importance of this is and I do not want--and I propose that we do not exaggerate or blow up the importance of this. First, we have two agreements: one is for an Israeli-Egyptian agreement in which Jordan has no place; second, in the agreement involving Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip, Jordan is one of four partners--Jordan, Egypt, Israel and the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs. Egypt has announced that if Jordan refuses to participate, it will continue to act without Jordan and, in my view, it will be possible to come to an agreement, formally, a valid agreement and also to arrive at the incorporation and participation of the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs, even if Jordan refuses to join in these negotiations.

[Sa'ar] Mr Dayan, have we now, as in September 1975 when we signed the interim agreement with Egypt, received U.S. commitments in return for the concessions we made? We know, of course, about the airfields, but what more than this?

[Dayan] On the matter of the airfields, for the moment, there has been only general talk and I assume that the Americans will be prepared--despite the fact that there is no signed agreement on this and despite the fact that this is not a final commitment--I assume that they will be prepared from the financial aspect and if we ask for it, from the technical aspect as well, to help us build other airfields. Apart from that, not only have we not received, neither did we ask for anything. There was, at a certain time, the question of whether the Americans would establish a U.S. base, an airbase for training, instead of the Etam airfield. The Egyptians, the Egyptians, refused this and something else was dropped from the agenda. We have not asked the Americans for the stationing of U.S. troops to guard Israel, nor for a bilateral Israeli-U.S. defense pact in this connection, of the peace agreement. So, in the defined aspect of the peace agreement between us and Egypt, there are no further U.S. commitments in addition to those clauses in the agreement and I assume that the United States in this way or another will regard itself, in some sort of way, committed to demand, to see to it, that this agreement is maintained by both sides.

[Shay] You say that there will be no closer military or security connection with Egypt than in the past--excuse me, with the United States--that is what you say, but will there be U.S. involvement like there is today in the early-warning stations in Sinai? In that way, will U.S. technicians be stationed in the area? Will this matter, this issue, continue?

[Dayan] On this issue, there is in the agreement--and I repeat that what was signed was a framework agreement--there is a clause which says that, with mutual agreement, various measures will be taken for security arrangements. We did not get down to discussing the actual substance, certainly not with the Americans, on this issue. That is, if both parties want such early-warning stations manned by the United States, I assume that the United States will be prepared to do so. I, for myself, am very doubtful as to whether this will actually happen since the reference here is to mutuality, not only, as the matter is now, to U.S. early-warning stations in Sinai, but to mutuality, that is, on both sides of the border, and the [illegible] will have to think twice as to whether it really wants this.

[R[illegible]an, a third of Israel's oil consumption comes from the oilfields in Sinai. Has [illegible]e peace settlement, after the withdrawal from Sinai by Israel, has Israel's incorporation in these oilfields been guaranteed or has it at least been promised that [illegible] will be able to buy this oil?

[Dayan] No, we did not discuss this matter at all. I regret that I have to occasionally repeat that we only spoke of a framework agreement, although this is one of the clauses. I said earlier that there are many and very important clauses which will have to be discussed during the negotiations over the agreement. On the issue of oil, we did not debate with Egypt and, as for the United States, there were several general, noncommittal talks.

[Sa'ar] Mr Dayan, do you evaluate that the hard questions of the evacuation of settlements may recur in another 3 years when we discuss a peace treaty with Jordan, in connection with settlements in Judaea and Samaria or in connection with the status of Jerusalem?

[Dayan] It is my evaluation that it will not, but I do not know what Jordan will demand. But, let us say that Jordan demands--not in another 3 years, in another 3 years the negotiations over the peace treaty with Jordan will begin and it should be signed in another 5 years from today--let us say that Jordan demands that we remove the settlements or that we split up Jerusalem or that we hand over East Jerusalem to its sovereignty, and if Israel does not want to, then it will not do so and I assume, with certainty, that Israel will refuse and will not do so.

Then, one of two things: either Jordan will agree to give up this demand, or we will not sign a peace agreement with it. If we do not sign a peace agreement with it, the situation now prevailing will continue. He will continue to be in the same situation even if there is an agreement in this regard, for an arrangement for an interim period of 5 years during which there is no demand for the removal of the settlements or for the removal of the IDF from Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

[Ram] Mr Dayan, on the issue of Jerusalem, what is Israel proposing in the letter on this issue?

[Dayan] Israel has not written any letter on this issue and is not proposing anything on this matter.

[Ram] According to the publicity, there have been letters by Mr Begin and Israel on how it sees the solution of the question of Jerusalem and a letter by President as-Sadat on how he regards the solution. What is Israel proposing in this letter?

[Dayan] First of all, it is the other way round. It was said that As-Sadat would write a letter to President Carter in which he would express Egypt's position and a copy of that letter would be given to Israel and it may be assumed that Israel will react and write to President Carter what Israel's position is. I have not seen either As-Sadat's letter or Mr Begin's reply on this matter....

[Ram] Mr Dayan....

[Dayan] Excuse me--and I do not know whether Mr Begin has seen As-Sadat's letter nor do I know whether he has replied to it.

[Shay] What would Israel do if Syria comes along tomorrow, the president of Syria comes along and says: I am prepared to hold negotiations with Israel on the basis of the pattern of the agreement between Israel and Egypt?

[Dayan] Israel would be prepared to enter into negotiations with him, but there are no patterns of agreements between Israel and Egypt. There are the principles of 242, of the Security Council resolution, and on the basis of these principles, on the basis of this resolution or two resolutions, 242 and 338, the negotiations will be held between Israel and Egypt, and we have also committed ourselves that when the time comes, on the basis of these two resolutions, we will conduct the negotiations on peace, permanent peace, with Jordan, that is, in another 5 years or a little more, from now. Only this, that is, Resolutions 242 and 338 and not the final, declared pattern of the agreement between us and Egypt can serve as a basis for negotiations with Syria. Any agreement is conducted on a certain basis, but the results may be different or specific and not a result of the negotiations and not a condition or a basis for the negotiations.

[Sa'ar] Mr Dayan, earlier you replied to my question about the evacuation of the settlements, that if Jordan demands what Egypt may possibly receive, the evacuation of settlements, we will oppose this. May there not be a situation where the matter is brought to the decision of the Knesset, as in the case with Egypt?

[Dayan] Of course this may be. It may be--I only expressed an assumption on this matter and I pointed out the difference--that, as far as the next 5 years are concerned--at the time the position of the United States on the settlements in Sinai was that Egypt was right in its demand for the evacuation of the settlements, despite the fact that the United States did not express its position in writing since it was not a party to the negotiations and the U.S. President took care to say that he was not a party and there was no position of the United States. [sentence as heard]

But they expressed views. After all, when the Americans expressed their own proposal or the formulation they were proposing that the parties accept concerning Judaea and Samaria, they did not include in their formulation what they did include concerning Sinai; they did not include any suggestion concerning the removal of the footholds, the settlements in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

[Ram] As for the settlements in Sinai, could it be, Mr Dayan, that you will vote in the Knesset against the evacuation of the Sinai settlers?

[Dayan] I want to say that, undoubtedly, I will express my view and vote in the Knesset on this issue but I do not think, and I have good reasons for this, that I have to express my view ahead of time and it is not only a question of voting. I will do both things in the Knesset and if I am given the right to speak, I will both explain and vote on this question, but I do not think that I have to do this before the Knesset debate or the debate in the cabinet, if such a debate is held in the cabinet. Remember that it was only yesterday that we returned; up to now there has not been a debate in the cabinet on this matter. The debate will be on Sunday when the prime minister returns. I assume that on Monday the debate in the Knesset will begin. I have good reasons, in my view national ones, for waiting for the time when I will both explain my position and put it into operation in the voting in the debate either in the cabinet or in the Knesset.

[Ram] Mr Dayan, you are considered as the originator, or father of the idea of Yamit. Mrs Meir, too, has, in quotes, accused you of this. Will you be able to raise your hand in favor of the evacuation of Yamit?

[Dayan] Yes, certainly, I will be able to raise my hand in favor of the evacuation of Yamit and I will be able to raise my hand in favor of the evacuation of Sharm ash-Shaykh despite what I said, that remaining in Sharm ash-Shaykh without peace is preferable to peace without Sharm ash-Shaykh, if I think that this is really to Israel's benefit, that this is the right thing to do. Just as when I thought that it was necessary to establish Yamit, I thought that that was the right thing to do, not because it was one of Moshe Dayan's caprices. That was the right thing which had to be done at the time. If I think that the right thing to do now is to remove Yamit or propose to the Israelis to leave Yamit, then that is the right thing, I will explain why I think that this has to be done and I will raise my hand in favor of it.

[Shay] The reports from the United States speak about contradictions which have been revealed, on the surface, at least, between the positions taken by Israel or presented by it and what has been said by the Egyptians. One of the problems is the freeze on settlements in Judaea and Samaria. The prime minister is speaking about 3 months of freeze and there is a U.S.-Egyptian view of 5 years of freeze. What is the truth?

[Dayan] It is not a question of the truth, but one of....excuse me, it is a question of--we are speaking about two different issues: one is, up to the end of the negotiations. Well, while, as concerns the negotiations with Egypt, a certain definite period of time has been set, 3 months; on the negotiations regarding the future of Judaea and Samaria, for the transition period of 5 years, no period of time was set at all. But, let us assume, for the sake of clarity, that these negotiations will also last for 3 months. Well, the Americans and the Egyptians told us they wanted this to be included in the agreement itself, but it was not included in the agreement itself.

They said: We do not want you to make--they did not use the term grab, that is, that before the signing of the agreement, first of all that you should begin to establish additional settlements, and the prime minister, Mr Begin, promised that for the next 3 months we will not establish additional settlements in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip. He promised this after he had found out, after it emerged, that, practically, there was, maybe, one Nahal settlement alone intended for that area. There are several other Nahal settlements intended for areas which are not relevant to this issue. Then the prime minister said, if the reference is to one settlement, and we are speaking of 3 months, and only 3 months, then we can postpone that date.

But the Egyptians spoke and are speaking not only of the negotiations period, but of that period of time of the transition period, that is, of the 5 years, until the signing of the peace agreement between us and Egypt. On this matter there is no Israeli guarantee not to establish settlements, despite the fact that in actual fact, there is nothing which can prevent our partners, the Egyptians, the Jordanians or the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs, from putting this forward on the agenda and then this means that we will have to decide in those negotiations whether we agree with their position or oppose their position, whether they accept our position or compromise on any other position, and, as in any negotiations, a situation may be created where both sides will regard a certain issue--let us say, not that of settlements, let us say, some sort of issue connected with Jerusalem, or another issue--they regard their position as being so important that they say: If our position is not accepted, we do not want the agreement at all. Well, if we do not reach an agreement with the Arabs regarding the settlements, with regard to the period of the 5 years, and this is if they put this issue forward, and I assume that they will put it forward on the agenda of the deliberations, Israel will have to decide whether it gives up the settlement or accepts their position or, maybe, the parties will come to some sort of agreement, some sort of compromise.

I only want to say one thing more, two things, on this matter: one, as long as there is no other agreement, if we hold negotiations and do not arrive at a new agreement, the existing situation will remain valid. If we do not, because of any sort of issue, Jerusalem, settlements or other issues, come to an agreement with the Arabs on what will happen during the period of the next 5 years, the military government will remain in office and the situation as it is today will remain. But it may be--and I say this only as an assumption--it may be that Egypt will then make its agreement to a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt dependent and linked with the achievement of an agreement regarding Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip, despite the fact that, objectively, these are two separate agreements each of which is valid on its own.

[Ram] This being so, we have reached the analysis, the small print, of the framework agreement for peace in the Middle East and one of the clauses in the agreement determines, and I quote, that Egypt and Israel will establish procedures for the problem of the refugees. End of quote. The question is, which refugees does this mean? What solution? Is the reference to returning refugees; to compensation? Is the reference also to Jewish refugees, that is, Jews originating from the Arab countries?

[Dayan] The reference is to the refugees of 1948 including the Jewish refugees. The reference is not to returning them to Israel, and also not to Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

There is another clause in the agreement regarding a return, in the case of uprooting, to Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip, and these people are those who left their homes in 1967, and as f[illegible]s they are concerned there must be mutual agreement between the different parties, [illegible]ael on the one hand, Jordan, Egypt and the Palestinians on the other, on their return. But only for those who left the terrirories in 1967. But there is the question of refugees from 1948 and, in my view, it will be impossible to solve the dispute in the Middle East basically without solving this question. But they are sitting in Lebanon and Kuwait and Syria and various countries. So, what we can say is that we are prepared to take part in any kind of forum, let us call it an international one, and so the reference here is to the fact that there is agreement on the procedure on this matter; that is, if, indeed, the various countries are prepared to enter into solving this problem, Israel will support this, will take part in those deliberations, but the reference is to the refugees of 1948 and the question of how the problem will be solved, where to put them, is, of course, a complicated one. Israel's position is that they must be settled in the countries where they are now, in Jordan, Lebanon and so on, but this issue does not belong to the direct agreement nor is it hinted here in any way that they should return either to Israel or even be rehabilitated in Judaea and Samaria or the Gaza Strip.

[Ram] Has the other party recognized the fact that there must be parallel discussions also on the problem of the Jews coming from Arab countries?

[Dayan] I think so. At any rate, the Americans have agreed to this. In the agreement, the working paper between us and the United States achieved last October, when refugees were mentioned, it said, Arab refugees and Jewish refugees. I cannot speak with any certainty of the Egyptians' reaction, I assume that they agreed to this. I can say with certainty that the Americans have agreed to this.

[Ram] Mr Foreign Minister, in that same agreement there is an additional clause which speaks of the solution over a period of 5 years, after 5 years, I am quoting, it is written there: Recognition must also be given to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. The question is, how do you define these rights, these legitimate rights? And what, in your view, are the just requirements of the Palestinians?

[Dayan] It is not we who have to decide this. This is a formulation which was taken from what is called the Aswan formula and we accepted it. There are other clauses in it, in which they say that recognition must be given to Israel's security needs and so on. But it is not we who have to decide this. The Arabs will say: These and those are the requirements or the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs and they will translate this into the language of action and they will say: This means that we want A, B and C. Well, what we promised was that the reference was not, in the agreement between us and the Arabs of the territories, during these 5 years, to borders or to removal of the IDF from the territories and not to establishing a Palestinian state. None of this is included in it. But, let us say that they present other demands which will not be acceptable to us. Then I repeat what I said before: It is not inconceivable that, during the negotiations, the Arabs will put forward such proposals or demands of the sort that we will not be prepared to accept. If we do not accept them, there will be no agreement. If there is no agreement, the situation will remain as it is now.

[Ram] Maybe you would permit me to formulate the question differently? What is acceptable to us as legitimate rights or needs of the Palestinians?

[Dayan] I have to repeat that it is not we who are dealing with this. What is acceptable to us is that we have to cancel the administration, the military government, they should be permitted to conduct their own lives, without this turning into the fact that they will run our lives. They will run their own lives with their own police, that we will not intervene in. But that they will not make such decisions as to determine our future, let us say, from the aspect of security, that they will be able to prevent the IDF being present anywhere, that they will be able to prevent settlement, that they will be able to determine any sort of status where we will be considered as aliens, where we will have to get a visa in order to travel to Jericho or to Gaza or Nabulus; here they would be dealing not only with the guaranteeing of their own future and lifestyle, but also the guaranteeing of or preventing the security of our future. Well, this is the framework which is acceptable to us: that the time has come to give them administrative autonomy, that they should conduct their own lives and that we have to cancel the military government but, at the same time, we have to guard our vital needs. If they have specific things which they think they have to obtain, they will bring them to the discussion table.

[Sa'ar] The agreement also says--I quote--that representatives of Israel, Egypt, Jordan and elected representatives of the inhabitants of the territories will participate in the negotiations to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. How will you guarantee that the PLO, overtly or covertly, will not be appointed to this representation?

[Dayan] One of the clauses there says that we, with the other parties, will determine the modality of these things and that the military government will be canceled after the elections. However, I want to tell you my personal opinion: If the reference is--and that is what it is all about--that the inhabitants of the territories vote, and only they vote--the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District--and if the man is not imprisoned, and even if he supports the PLO, if he is today a mayor, and if they elect him, I will not recommend that this be ruled out. One of two things can happen: Either he is allowed to maintain these views, and the proof is that he is acceptable to us as a mayor--and you can certainly even guess which mayors we are talking about--or, if this is unacceptable to us, he cannot serve as a mayor either. What I would strongly not recommend is that we tell them who their leaders will be. Let them elect their own leaders. They may talk--so can we--or express opinions, but no violent hostile actions should be taken against us. Anyone who acts this way or carries out such actions should be detained and imprisoned. Therefore, the reference is not to Arabs who are not residents of the territories. The reference is to Arabs that are neither in jail nor in detainment, but who are free. In my opinion, from among all these Arabs they can elect anyone they want so that they will really be their leaders, and not leaders appointed by us whereby we will tell them: These are your leaders. It would be of no value if we did so.

[Shay] Even if they are adamant supporters of the PLO you will not be able to prevent them from conducting negotiations....

[Dayan] I will not want to do so. I am stating my opinion. I will not want this. I want an Arab leadership. Thus, we must decide now, when there is a military government, not when they have an autonomy, what an Arab from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza may and may not do. He may maintain a certain viewpoint and be a fervent and outspoken supporter of the PLO or not.

In my conception, he may not carry out violent activities, but he may have such an opinion. Beyond that, if we want them to have their own leadership, we must not force on them a leadership that we think ought to be theirs. We shall deal with the leadership that is acceptable to them.

[Sa'ar] Mr Dayan, that article in the agreement says that the autonomy is in fact an interim arrangement for 5 years, an interim period--as the agreement says, and I am quoting--negotiations on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and on the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan--end of quote, that is, negotiations on final borders and on sovereignty. The question is, what could you say about the understanding achieved at Camp David concerning the depth of the withdrawal? Is a sovereignty acceptable to us, to Jordan and to the Palestinians possible?

[Dayan] There was no mention of any withdrawal at Camp David and there is no withdrawal whatsoever if we are talking about the IDF. There is, however--and this was stated and written in the agreement--a withdrawal, or the removal, of the administration of the military government from those territories where it exists. It was also stated that the IDF will withdraw or, there will be a withdrawal, and a realinement of the IDF in those territories: Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. There will be no withdrawal from any place except for that administration or that army which is located in the Arab townships in which a local administration will be established instead of the IDF. Well, this is the only thing that was said there. This is what, in my opinion, will happen: that is the IDF will remain everywhere. As to what is mentioned here as being a withdrawal let us say: a withdrawal plus a return--not even a full withdrawal--but that the remaining forces--say we have 10,000 soldiers, we will say that 9,000 soldiers will remain--and they will redeploy according to the IDF needs and planning and in every place where the IDF sees necessary. There is nothing in this agreement concerning a withdrawal from Judaea, Samaria or from the Gaza Strip, nothing saying that we will withdraw to any line or other borderline.

[Sa'ar] What about sovereignty after the interim period?

[Dayan] After the interim period, we will have to conduct peace negotiations about sovereignty with Jordan, not with the inhabitants of Gaza or Nabulus, but with Jordan. As for the inhabitants, well, they may, of course be--the reference to the transition period and negotiations concerns the permanent status of the territories. [as heard] So, to all appearances, there were no negotiations on this at Camp David at all, because there wasn't anyone to hold these negotiations with. They must first of all be conducted between us and the Arabs of the territories. But to all appearances in these negotiations it can be decided that the transition situation will remain, or that they will increase their ties with Israel, or that they will increase their ties with Jordan, or that they will suggest that all of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District will be under Jordanian sovereignty, because what was agreed upon was that there will not be an independent Palestinian state. If they propose any Arab sovereignty, it was stated that Israel will demand full Israeli sovereignty over these territories. But let us assume that we demand this and they demand that and we do not reach an agreement, then the existing situation remains. In practice, what will happen after 5 years--and what will be the main basis with respect to the sovereignty--will be negotiations for peace between ourselves and Jordan on the basis of Resolution 242. Only through negotiations with Jordan will borders be determined, and the basis for what is called sovereignty, that is, a border between one country and another is only between us and Jordan, and not between us and the Nabulus and Gaza Arabs.

[Sa'ar] A last question with respect to Egypt. Do you, Mr Foreign Minister, already have a candidate for the post of Israel's first ambassador to Cairo?

[Dayan] I understand that this is a humorous question. No, I have none.

[Sa'ar] Well, then, I can only thank you for your willingness to come to the Moqed studio. I also thank my colleagues Elimelekh Ram, Nahman Shay and the people who watched this at home. Good night, we will see each other on Moqed next week. Shalom.

[Dayan] Thank you very much.

BEGIN INTERVIEWED BY MA'ARIV ABOUT PEACE AGREEMENT

TA201426Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Sep 78 pp 1, 15 TA

[By Moshe Zaq, New York]

[Text] President Carter promised to send me a letter in which he will inform me that the words the rights of "the Palestinian people" will be termed according to our understanding and language "the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el"--Prime Minister Menahem Begin said this to MA'ARIV yesterday during the flight from Washington to New York.

This was the prime minister's answer to my question whether he lightheartedly accepted the decision to agree to sign the document in which Israel has for the first time committed itself on the matter of "the rights of the Palestinian people."

"We have not used nor do we use the term the Palestinian people even if it is written in English. We have agreed with President Carter that he will inform me in a letter he will address to me that these words will be termed in our language and according to our understanding the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, just as the West Bank will be called Judaea and Samaria in our language and according to our conception. In this respect I had no difficulty recognizing the rights of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el which we have always recognized, and it is out of recognition of their rights that we brought the peace plan which includes autonomy for the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

"I had certain difficulty with the phrase: The legitimate rights of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, since until the Camp David summit we had used the noun 'rights' only. However, we could overcome this difficulty after we had proved both to our hosts and to ourselves that in fact the adjective does not include any special addition except for a reiteration of the term itself. Is there an illegitimate right? In order to make it easier for the other party and to reach an agreement we could surely consent to this reiteration while still maintaining our interpretation.

"This is what is customary. In other words, if anybody gives a right which we consider illegitimate, it is clear that we will have the right not to recognize it. However, I do not think that things will come to this since this is clearly an emphasis devoid of any real content."

In answer to another question: "Did you have moments of internal struggle between the strong desire for peace and positions in the historical justice of which you believe?"

"No such difficulty arose. We have not given up any principle and we have not demanded of anyone to give up his principles. This is the meaning of our peace plan since December 1977.

"A senior U.S. spokesman told me: The world did not properly appreciate your peace plan at the time but today it appreciates it.

"I was not impressed since already in February I wrote to the U.S. President as follows: 'We are called the obstacle to peace.' I am not worried. Ever since my youth I have believed that truth will triumph. This is indeed so--it has begun to triumph in this case too."

Question: "Do you agree with the opinion expressed this week by a senior official that the major achievement of the summit is in Israel's consent to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people?"

The prime minister answered: "I have not heard this contention. It is unfounded. We have recognized these rights in our peace plan. According to our assessment, the most important achievement of the agreement is the approval of our autonomy plan and the full acquiescence to the IDF--the sole shield of our nation--remaining in Judaea and Samaria."

Question: "President as-Sadat said he could not undertake a commitment on behalf of Husayn and the Palestinians regarding an Israeli military presence after 5 years."

Answer: "President as-Sadat is entitled to express his opinion. The word 'after' is all-important. The IDF stays in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Period."

Question: "What is the meaning of the highway which, according to the agreement, will link the Sinai with Jordan? Will it be an extraterritorial road?"

[Answer: "The first draft said 'international highway.' On my first reading I noticed that term and indicated that this is liable to be interpreted as an extraterritorial road. Hence, I proposed erasing the word 'international' and leave only the word 'highway,' which will be under absolute Israeli sovereignty. The highway itself will benefit one and all, including Israel. It will bring many visitors and tourists. It will help Israel's economy. Its users will be our guests; and we have been good hosts ever since the days of our forefather Abraham."

NO TIME LIMIT ON IDF PRESENCE IN TERRITORIES

TA2014317 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Adni'el Bloch]

[Text] Authoritative sources have reported that there was an understanding at Camp David that the IDF would remain in specific places in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, regardless of what the permanent settlement will be. Even though Egypt did not commit itself on this formally, the United States gave Israel a commitment on that matter. The United States also pledged financial and military aid to Israel and to Egypt on everything necessitated by the implementation of the agreement, particularly concerning Israel's military redeployment in the new lines on the border with Sinai and in Judaea and Samaria.

Concurrently, Israel consented de facto that the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria would be frozen for some time. Formally it was agreed to freeze the establishment of settlements only for the duration of the negotiations. It is clear, however, that in the course of the negotiations one condition for the settlement will be--a freeze on the establishment of settlements during the transition period in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The establishment of settlements will become unfeasible also from a practical point of view, as government land would be transferred to the autonomy administration, and Israel would have no authority to expropriate lands. The establishment of settlements, if not limited by the agreement, will only be possible on lands with clear Jewish ownership.

LETTER EXCHANGE ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES DELAYED

TA201450Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 20 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Yo'el Marcus]

[Text] Washington, 19 Sep--An argument around the duration of the Israeli pledge to freeze the establishment of settlements in the West Bank has apparently delayed the exchange of letters between the White House and Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

This evening Mr Begin took off from Washington for New York before that exchange of letters took place.

The letters, which have become known here as "the letters of nonagreement," touch on controversial issues, such as the status of Jerusalem; the question of removing the settlements from the Rafah approaches; Begin's reservation which maintains that wherever the term Palestinians is mentioned it refers to inhabitants of the West Bank and of the Gaza Strip; a bilateral letter on the U.S. commitment to build airbases and a letter on the freeze of new settlements. Israeli delegation circles said that the pledge is to freeze the establishment of new settlements for 3 months only--the Egyptians, on the other hand, say that the freeze should extend through the entire period of negotiations which is due to last for 5 years with Egypt or with Jordan and/or with the Palestinians.

ISRAELI ARMY PLANNERS TO ANALYZE PULLBACK

TA201143Y Jerusalem POST in English 20 Sep 78 p 3 TA

[By Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Defense planners will today begin a detailed examination of the military implications of the Camp David agreements. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman was expected to brief top Defense Ministry and IDF officials on understandings reached at the Camp David talks as regards military aspects of the agreements.

The agreements will have no immediate military consequences, since the first Israeli pullback from Sinai will not have to be completed for as long as a year.

The negotiating team in Washington was in possession of expert opinions on all the direct, immediate, projected and inferred military implications. The Jerusalem POST has reliably learned that the written agreement pertaining to the Sinai came as no surprise to senior members of the IDF.

In the first pullback to a line between Ra's Muhammad and Al-'Arish, due to be completed between three to nine months after the signing of a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, Israel will hand back, among others, places such as:

--Wadi Fayran, which controls the approaches to the heart of the Sinai, and access to the oil corridor between the Al-Bala'im oil fields and Ra's as-Sidr.

--At Tur, which overlooks the Morgan oil fields in the Suez Gulf and the Israeli fields at Ra's Kanisaw.

--The early-warning station at Umm Khushayb, a major Israeli radar and electronics facility.

--A huge military complex at Refidim, which includes bases for all branches of the IDF, including a forward airfield and communications center.

--Control over the exits to the Mitla and Jiddi passes.

Experts here expressed little concern over the immediate military implications of the pullback, noting that all forces are to be withdrawn only after the signing of a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, and then withdrawn only to a second line in Sinai, beyond Al-'Arish.

The two major air bases at 'Eziyyon near Elat and Etam near Rafah, as well as the Sharm ash-Shaykm naval facility will remain in Israeli hands at that time.

The real problem facing the planners is the logistic implications of the pullback. While demolishing camps and facilities, Israel will still have to remain on the alert for a possible attack from Arab countries other than Egypt. Planners will also have to worry about preparing alternate infrastructures to absorb the men and equipment which will be coming out of Sinai, and redeploy these forces to guard against any possible threats.

"Just relocating Refidim is going to be a nightmare of major proportions," one former senior officer told the POST. But, he added, "it's a small price to pay for peace."

There are several questions surrounding the Sinai pullback, both the first and second stages, which still remain unclear and which are not answered in the documents made public:

--What will be the fate of the U.S. early-warning station in the Sinai and who will police the agreement once the pullback has been effected?

--What will be the role of the UN forces currently in Sinai?

--Was any understanding reached on a mutual cut in Egyptian and Israeli forces--specifically the Egyptian Air Force--as was originally envisioned as part of any agreement by Israeli planners?

--What will be the future American attitude to supplying Arab nations not at peace with Israel with modern and sophisticated weapons?

There were also questions last night concerning the American attitude now to the Israeli 10-year arms acquisition plan, "Matmon C," in the light of the agreements.

The implications of the eventual second-stage agreement are more profound, and will no doubt be tempered by time, since it is still a matter of at least three years before they are implemented.

Several experts told the POST they were at a loss to pinpoint exactly where Israel intends to rebuild, with American money, the airbases to replace those to be handed back to Egypt eventually.

"For years we have heard that there are no alternate sites for two airbases. It will be interesting to see how they manage," one source said.

WEST BANK ACTIVISTS PLANNING JOINT STAND

TA201113Y Jerusalem POST in English 20 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[Text] West Bank political activists yesterday launched behind-the-scenes consultations in an apparent effort to formulate a unified position on the Camp David accords concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

This is the first time that leaders in the two territories have initiated discussions of a proposed peace formula. In the past they reluctantly avoided engaging in such discussions, usually claiming that any political debate should be referred to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which--according to the Rabat Arab summit in 1974--is the "sole" representative of the Palestinians.

The consultations so far have been at individual meetings, where experienced lawyers interpreted the West Bank and Gaza formulas in the Camp David declarations.

A suggestion by a prominent jurist to summon West Bank and Gaza notables to a parley was turned down by several West Bank leaders. The latter prefer to await word from King Husayn, since they feel they are linked to Jordan under the Camp David conclusions. West Bank leaders are planning to dispatch a delegation soon to Amman.

Jordan, meanwhile, indicated last night that it will seek clarifications from visiting U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Aside from the PLO camp, which called for a general strike today to demonstrate its protests over the Camp David declarations, there seem to be two major factions in the West Bank and Gaza. The first advocates going along with whatever Jordan decides. The other calls on the leadership to stand by for the possibility of independent action in the event that Jordan refuses to enter negotiations with Israel.

The latter camp suggests that local leaders do not reject the Camp David formula outright if efforts to bring Jordan into the negotiations are fruitless. This camp argues that contacts should be maintained with Egypt to pursue a settlement on the basis of the principles that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat negotiated at the summit.

Activists in this camp, the Jerusalem POST learned yesterday, have been in contact with a high Egyptian Foreign Ministry official, Usama al-Bazz, who was the architect of several clauses put forward by As-Sadat on the Palestinian issue. The first encounter between these activists and Al-Bazz took place in Jerusalem, Rammallah and Bethlehem last January when the Egyptians came here for political talks.

Like the pro-Jordanian faction, this latter camp pledges to support Jordanian efforts to obtain an Israeli commitment for total withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and for self-determination there as a prerequisite to negotiating a settlement. But it says talks should proceed with Egypt and Israel should Jordan stay out.

RAKAH'S ATTITUDE TO PEACE AGREEMENTS, SETTLEMENTS

TA201038Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The RAKAH Central Committee will decide tomorrow how the party Knesset members will vote in the debate about the Camp David agreements. Correspondent Asher Schwartz has learned that if a separate vote is held about the settlements in northern Sinai RAKAH will vote in favor of dismantling the settlements. MK Me'ir Wilner from RAKAH said his party demands that the government take a firm action against Gush Emunim. He said that the settlement near Nabulus is a dangerous provocation against peace and democracy.

INDEPENDENT LIBERALS TO SUPPORT PEACE AGREEMENTS

TA201145Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The Independent Liberals will support the Camp David agreements, but they demand that the Knesset decide about the evacuation of Sinai settlements at the same time.

Party Secretary Nissim Eli'ad told correspondent Asher Schwartz that the center of the Independent Liberals will meet tomorrow in order to decide on the manner of voting.

MAPAM TO SUPPORT AUTHORIZING CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA201724Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The MAPAM secretariat has decided that the Camp David agreement is an important stage in the process of negotiations on peace in the area. The road to peace has been opened and it is a duty to follow it bravely and soberly. In the Knesset MAPAM will support authorizing the agreement.

COMMENTATOR LOOKS AT CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA201222Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Sep 78 p 5 TA

[Shemu'el Segev commentary]

[Excerpts] A day after the summit meeting in Ismailia, when the credibility crisis developed between Begin and as-Sadat in the matter of settlements in the Rafah approaches, the prime minister declared to a Jewish delegation from the United States that he would rather resign than lend his hand to a removal of those settlements. On earlier occasions, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan declared that if he were confronted with the choice of peace without Sharm ash-Shaykr or Sharm ash-Shaykh without peace, he would prefer the second possibility; and as for Yamit and the Rafah approaches, at one time Dayan made his membership in the "Alinement" contingent upon the adoption of his view in that matter.

Now a framework for peace with Egypt has been agreed upon, according to which settlements in the Rafah approaches will be removed and UN forces will be stationed at Sharm ash-Shaykh but Begin, naturally, does not intend to resign and Dayan preferred, with good reason, peace over Sharm ash-Shaykh and the Yamit District.

However, the gloomy end to Jewish settlement in Sharm ash-Shaykh and in the Rafah approaches ought particularly to open eyes now regarding that development prospects of Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria. Regardless of any balming words by our leaders, a close examination of the documents concerning the Palestinian issue leaves no doubt regarding their real meaning. Even if it is not explicitly stated, Israel has in fact undertaken to withdraw from the West Bank and from the Gaza Strip and to transfer the civilian administration to Palestinian hands, while the discussion over the sovereignty issue will begin in the third year of the transition period. In the talks about future sovereignty, the Israeli voice will be overshadowed by the voices of the Palestinians, the Jordanians and the Egyptians, who have now been recognized as full partners to the agreement. If we take into account the high birthrate among the Palestirians (5 percent annually--one of the highest rates in the world) and the expected flow of Palestinian refugees who intend to return to their homes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, we reach the inevitable conclusion that the existence of a meaningful Israeli settlement in Judea and Samaria does not stand a real chance. Contrary to Begin's autonomy plan the peace agreements does not recognize the right of Israel to establish settlements and Jews are not allowed to purchase land in Judaea and Samaria. With the civilian administration coming into Palestinian hands, it would be naive to believe that the Arabs, of all people, would put at the disposal of Israeli settlers government land which is barely sufficient to cover the needs of the local population.

The debate that is due in the Knesset on the issue of the settlements in the Rafah approaches must serve as an opportunity for a national reckoning and for a sober assessment of the desirable and of the possible. The inevitable result of the removal of the Rafah approaches settlements should bring an end to the internal arguments regarding the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria. If Begin undertook to freeze the establishment of settlements in the West Bank, then it is our duty to maintain the freeze and not raise domestic controversies that do not serve the cause of peace, but weaken the ability of the nation to persevere on more vital issues.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH ISRAELI REPORTER IN U.S.

TA201043Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Sep 78 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Ilan Kefir]

[Text] "I wish to thank the people in Israel for the nice way in which they reacted to the news on the approaching peace between Israel and Egypt," Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat told me yesterday. The president added: "I was glad to hear that in Israel, as in Egypt, people were dancing in the streets, celebrating peace. I want to promise you that there will be no more war and that we shall live in peace, as friends."

The conversation took place when Anwar as-Sadat left a meeting hall in the Washington capitol, where he had had a closed session with members of the House International Relations Committee.

I approached the Egyptian president and asked him: "Mr President, what good news have you for the people in Israel?" Stopping his aides in the corridor, As-Sadat told me: "I am glad I managed to realize everything I had promised and undertaken. I know how much you in Israel are concerned about security, and I wish to promise that this issue will be solved."

As-Sadat added: "On Sunday my son gets married in Cairo, and I am bringing him the most beautiful present he could expect--peace."

In answer to a question of whether he intends to invite Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Cairo soon, by way of a good will gesture, As-Sadat said: "It is not to be ruled out that Begin will be invited to Cairo. I am convinced that the Israeli prime minister and myself will soon meet in Cairo for the signing of the peace treaty."

ASHRAF GHURBAL COMMENTS ON PEACE AGREEMENT

TA201353Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Early reports from Washington after the summit said that Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghurbal, had resigned in protest. The Egyptian Embassy there denied this and in this telephone conversation with our reporter Alan Ben-'Ami, Ghurbal expresses his optimism about the outcome of the summit. [begin recording]

Well I think we are all very pleased of the outcome, we believe this is a positive cornerstone for a happy development, I am sure, that we all expect in the Middle East, for peace to reign and for lands to be returned and rights to be redeemed and security to be achieved for everyone, for Israel as well as for us. It certainly has not been an easy-going process, but that is to be understood because of the complexity of the issues and the interests of rights involved, by consequence, what is important is that the agreement has been reached. This is number one, and number two that we all should endeavor to make it a real positive achievement that we can build on the agreement. There are very important decisions that are now going to be before the Knesset. I hope the Knesset would weigh very carefully their decision. There is the whole peace of the area and the security of Israel is there that is provided for and that is assured. [end recording]

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL ANNOUNCES BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA

LD181702Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Since the main guidelines of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] foreign policy are founded in the defense of world peace and respect for the territorial integrity of the world's countries, the DRA Government endorses the wishes of the people of Korea to expel the foreign elements from the southern parts of their land. "The Council of Ministers held a meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, today, 23 of Sonbola 1357 [17 September 1978] at the People's House [word indistinct] and decided that the Government of the DRA extends official recognition to only one Korean republic which is the DPRK and which represents the people (?of Korea)." Hence the DRA Government is breaking its diplomatic relations, established by the defunct Daud regime, with South Korea "and will continue its diplomatic relations only with the DPRK as the sole representative of all the Korean people."

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VAJPAYEE ARRIVES

Meets With Amin

LD182352Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Amin, His Excellency Atal Bihari Vajpayee arrived in Kabul for an official friendly visit at 1630 today. He was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Comrade Hafizollah Amin; Deputy Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost; Mohammad Wali Mandozay, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Dr Mohammad Akbar Mehr, chief of the foreign minister's office; [name indistinct], governor of Kabul; Mohammad Mir'za Sama, supervisor of the General Directorate of Economic Affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Mohammad Gol Jahangiri, director of the First Political Department; His Excellency Kumar Singh, Indian ambassador in Kabul, and some members of the Indian Embassy.

His excellency the Indian minister of external affairs is being accompanied on the visit by J.S. Mehta, foreign secretary at the Ministry of External Affairs, and [three names indistinct].

Comrade Hofizollah Amin, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, had a courtesy meeting with the Indian minister of external affairs at (?1830) at the Foreign Ministry today. Present at this meeting were Shah Mohammad Post, deputy foreign minister; Mohammad Gol Jahangiri, the director of the First Political Department; His Excellency J.S. Mehta, his Excellency Kumar Singh, Indian ambassador in Kabul; and [name indistinct].

According to another report, his excellency the Indian minister of external affairs and his companions attended a reception tonight held in their honor by Comrade Hafizollah Amin at the Foreign Ministry.

Amin Hosts Banquet

BK190920Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister of Afghanistan, Mr Hafizollah Amin, has said that his country, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist and peace-loving countries, would continue its struggle for insuring complete disarmament and world peace. He was speaking at a banquet in honor of the external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in Kabul last night.

Mr Amin said his government wants to usher in a society in which there will be no oppression. He said Afghanistan is determined to pursue the policy of nonalinement and is interested in promoting friendly relations with all countries, particularly the countries of the region.

Vajpayee Banquet Speech

BK190922Y Delhi ISI in English 0828 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said on the night of 18 September it was the duty of both India and Afghanistan to ensure that "no outside suspicions or complexes are permitted to be injected in our region," reports PTI. Both countries had a "vested interest in ensuring that nothing and nobody should be able to provoke or push our region wantonly towards tensions and strife," he said.

Vajpayee was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honour by Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin shortly after his arrival in Kabul on a 2-day official visit. Vajpayee told his Afghan hosts that changes were internal affairs and the "evolution of a country's polity will be firm if it represents the aspirations and will of the people." "Refrain from interference as we would not permit such external influence in our affairs," he said. [sentence as received]

He said India wanted to see Afghanistan prosper and progress. "Therefore let me assure you that India will always be ready to extend its hand of friendship in any manner you choose to the extent of its capacity in fulfillment of the enlightened aspirations of your nation," he added. Vajpayee said India's commitment to the cause of Indo-Afghan friendship in this spirit remained, and shall remain, unchanged. Vajpayee spoke warmly of Indo-Afghan ties and expressed deep appreciation for the sentiments of friendship towards India expressed on several occasions by Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

Vajpayee said: "Our countries have both been staunch adherents of the policy of nonalignment." In fact we have been partners in this movement since its inception. In the realm of foreign policy we stand for friendship with all nations of the world on the basis of equality and constructive reciprocity based on genuine nonalignment. As members of the movement we have eschewed military alliances or committed relationships which came in the way of exercising our independence of judgement. We do not belong to any camp. "We have always endeavoured to give special attention to strengthening ties and promoting economic and technical cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries."

"Nonalignment has indeed played a unique role in promoting understanding among nations. Our two countries have a proud record of working together at various international forums to further the ideals of the movement and we look forward to similar positive cooperation in strengthening its role in the future as well.

"It has been our endeavour to promote a relationship of trust and cooperation among the countries of the region which we believe will reinforce the search for peace and stability in Asia and the world. We therefore welcome your desire to maintain friendly ties with all countries of the world and especially with countries in the region. Lasting peace in the region can rest only on firm foundations of mutual trust and an awareness of common aspirations and the efforts of people in various countries to improve their lot.

"There are, fortunately, no problems between our countries. In fact we have never had any problems between us. We have developed close rapport and understanding to the extent that on many international issues there has been an identity of approach and extensive cooperation in international forums. We have also stood by each other in times of trouble. We have recognised that each country must, in keeping with its national circumstances and traditions, determine its own social, economic and political system."

Holds Talks With Amin

BK191554Y Delhi ISI in English 1452 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] International issues, particularly those relating to this region, dominated an intensive exchange of views between the foreign ministers of India and Afghanistan in Kabul on September 19 lasting nearly 3 hours, including a half an hour session without aides, reports PTI.

At the meeting held at the Afghan Foreign Ministry, External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Afghanistan Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin discussed a large number of international and bilateral questions. This was the first high level exchange of views between the two countries since the change of regime in Kabul last April.

Recent developments in Afghanistan, the brief visit of Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq in Kabul and Afghanistan's relations with other countries, including the Soviet Union, and the Indian Ocean were among the subjects touched upon. China figured tentatively when Vajpayee spoke of his forthcoming visit there and Amin mentioned Afghanistan's efforts to improve relations with China and Iran.

Vajpayee and Amin were assisted by their delegations first, and later they had separate talks without any aides for half an hour. On the Indian side Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta and Ambassador S.K. Singh and on the Afghan side top officials of the Foreign Ministry were present.

The two foreign ministers were scheduled to meet again in the afternoon but the meeting was cancelled as they completed the discussions in one session. However, officials of the two sides met in the afternoon to review bilateral economic cooperation in such fields as hydroelectric projects, industrial estates and small-scale industries.

After the talks Vajpayee went to the summer retreat of Paghmanhazar for a lunch hosted by Governor of Kabul Bismillah Sahak in his honour.

Amin emphasised that Afghanistan wanted to have good relations with her neighbors and in the region, particularly with the Soviet Union and India.

Vajpayee, who arrived in Kabul after his Soviet visit, told his counterpart that his Soviet visit was successful and that there was broad similarity of views between India and Russia.

The two sides also touched upon bilateral matters in passing since there are no problems between them and since bilateral relations were very good. Both emphasised that their relations were rooted in history and their cooperation was increasing steadily.

Vapayee said that the key to India's policy of nonalignment was independence of judgement.

Afghanistan's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin on September 19 accepted an invitation to visit India. The invitation was extended by External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee when the two leaders met for talks. Dates for the visit would be fixed later.

Meets With Taraki

BK191604Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, called on the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, in Kabul today. The talks between the two leaders were held at the presidential palace. They discussed the situation in the region and also Indo-Afghan relations. The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the fast-deepening relations between the two countries.

The meeting was officially described as very cordial.

Joint Communique Issued

SK201558Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] India has offered to help Afghanistan to carry out its 5-year development plan. This was disclosed in the joint communique issued at the end of Mr Vajpayee's visit to Kabul. Both the countries have agreed that bilateral cooperation should be further expanded. India and Afghanistan also expressed their determination to continue efforts to promote peace, stability and cooperation in the region. Both the sides are of the view that political differences among the countries of the region should be settled through peaceful negotiations and mutual understanding.

The Afghan president, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, and the foreign minister, Mr Hafizollah Amin, have accepted an invitation to visit India.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON 'PLOTS', 'PROVOCATION'

BK200949Y Bombay PTI in English 0934 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Kabul, Sep 20 (PTI)--The new Afghan regime recently discovered a foreign-backed plot against it in Kabul of which it has "undeniable documentary evidence."

Afghanistan's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Hafizollah Amin, who is number two in the regime, stated this here today while talking to Indian newsmen who are here in connection with the visit of the external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Mr. Amin, however, declined to name the countries involved, saying: "We do not want to name any country and expose it at the moment. That will be done at the proper time."

Mr Amin said "provocation against the revolutionary government" was fueled by "foreign circles," adding that such provocations would continue as long as imperialism continued. He said the Afghan Government was surprised why some countries were "distorting our revolution and propagating falsehood." Asked if he would name the states involved in propagating falsehood, Mr. Amin replied: "What type of state does the BBC represent? The source of all propaganda is the BBC and other agencies."

"I have not heard of it," Mr Amin replied when asked if the Chinese news agency HSINHUA was among those distorting the Afghan revolution.

Mr Amin said his government supported in principle the Soviet proposal for an Asian collective security system. When told that the Soviet leaders wanted such a system primarily against China, Mr Amin said: "It should be against threat to independence to any country." [as received]

His country had no border problem with China, Mr Amin said, adding: "We are friendly with China--but not as friendly as with India."

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DPRK, STOPOVER IN USSR

LD182118Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Comrade Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan Political Bureau and minister of public works, who headed a high-ranking party and government delegation on an official friendly visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the DPRK Government, returned to the homeland this afternoon.

Comrade Panjshiri and members of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] delegation, at a meeting with the president of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il-song, presented a friendly message to him from Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, and brought a message from Kim Il-song addressed to Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki.

The DRA party and government delegation included Comrade Rashid Arian, member of the PDP Central Committee and deputy minister of information and culture of publication; Nazifollah Nahzat, the governor of Baghlan and provincial party secretary; and Samad Zazay, member of the Economic Relations Department of the Foreign Ministry. During its stay, the DRA delegation attended the 30th anniversary of the DPRK and visited revolutionary, cultural and development centers in that country.

On his arrival at Kabul International Airport, Comrade Panjshiri told a Bakhtar correspondent in an interview that during its stay in the DPRK, the Afghan delegation held useful talks with that country's officials on further strengthening relations between the two countries. The minister of public works expressed pleasure at the hospitality extended by the DPRK to the DRA party and government delegation.

According to another report, on its return trip home, the Afghan delegation was welcomed at Moscow international airport by high-ranking government representatives. During this brief stay, the DRA party and government delegation visited revolutionary and cultural centers in the USSR.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES NATIONALIZATION OF PUBLICATION ORGANS

LD191910Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In accordance with the principle of direct government supervision over the means of publication and the mass media, the Homa, (Melli), Warasteh, Pakhtany, Saba, Sho'a, Ariana, Behzad and [word indistinct] publicity organs and some other small publication units have been nationalized as of yesterday. A source in the government printing house has said: On the proposal of the Ministry of Information and Culture, with the ratification of the Council of Ministers and the approval of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, and in order to achieve better organization and consolidation in publications, the need for the nationalization of (?these publicity organs) has been endorsed and is hereby authorized. The director of the government printing house, [name indistinct], said: This decision applies to machinery, [words indistinct] branches and all publication materials and equipment which have been nationalized accordingly.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT ZIA DEPARTS FOR SINGAPORE 20 SEPT. 'BER

BK200826Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 0605 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] President Zia left Dacca this morning on a 2-day visit to Singapore at the invitation of the Singapore president, Dr Benjamin Sheares. He told newsmen before his departure that he will have talks with the Singapore president and the prime minister on matters of bilaterial interest and international issues.

Bangladesh's relations with all countries [words indistinct], South Asia and Southeast Asia, he said. The president expressed the hope that mutual cooperation between Singapore and Bangladesh in respect of trade and industry will continue to grow in the future. There have already been exchanges between the two countries in these fields, already joint venture projects have been negotiated, and he expressed the hope that more such projects would be taken up both in the public and private sector. Private sector representatives included in his delegation will discuss further cooperation for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Turning to domestic issues, the president referred to his visit to the flood-affected areas of Rajshahi and Kushtia Districts and said there has been considerable loss due to floods in these areas. The damage caused by the floods, he said, will be made up and adequate relief has been arranged and the operation will be further geared up as the situation improves.

Replying to a question about elections, the president said the parliamentary elections will be held sometime in December. A date will be announced later. He said there are difficulties in organizing a nationwide election before December.

About the new political party, the Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Dal, the president, who is its chairman, said the convening committee will be expanded. He said the organizational setup of the party is gradually taking shape.

The president is accompanied among others by the commerce minister, Mr Saifur Rahman and the minister for works and urban development, Mr Abdul Rahman, and the foreign secretary.

The president was seen off at the airport by the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, cabinet ministers, diplomats and high-ranking civil and military officials.

Arrives in Singapore

For reportage on the visit to Singapore of President Ziaur Rahman, see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 20 September and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES DACCA FOR UNGA SESSION

BK161414Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh delegation to the forthcoming UN General Assembly session leaves Dacca today for New York. The session begins next Tuesday. The delegation headed by the foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, includes educationists, political scientists, a judge and eminent personalities representing various walks of life.

The session will be of special significance to Bangladesh, since the country will for the first time seek election to the Asian seat of the Security Council, to be vacated by India this year.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE COMMENTS ON RETURN FROM USSR, AFGHANISTAN

BK200908Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union are giving final shape to a long-term plan of economic cooperation which will extend up to 1990. The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, who returned to New Delhi today after his 10-day visit to the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, told newsmen that joint study groups have been set up to look into specific areas of economic cooperation. Some of them have finalized their reports and these will be considered at the next meeting of the Indo-Soviet joint commission.

About his talks with the Soviet leaders, the external affairs minister said both the countries have identical or near identical views on many international issues. Both of them want that all countries should give up war as a means of settling disputes. His proposed visit to Peking in November was briefly touched upon at the Moscow talks.

Replying to newsmen's questions, Mr Vajpayee said his China visit must be seen in the proper perspective. It is of a bilaterial nature. It would also not be realistic to expect too much from a single visit which is taking place after so many years and after all that has happened between India and China. He added that the visit will be more in the nature of a probe into China's position vis-a-vis many problems, particularly those relating to this region.

About his visit to Afghanistan, Mr Vajpayee referred to the change of government, first in India and then in Kabul, and said that these changes have in no way weakened the traditional ties of friendship between the two nations.

Answering a question about Badshah Khan [noted Pakhtoon leader of Pakistan], Mr Vajpayee said he is in bad shape physically. India has offered to send a doctor to examine him.

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